FBIS DAILY REPORT

CONTENTS

Latin America

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INTER-AMERICAN AFFAIRS

Contadora Foreign Ministers Meeting Concludes A 1
Optimistic Atmosphere [AFP] A 1
Official Communique [Panama City] A 1
D'Escoto Expresses Disagreement [Managua] A 3
D'Escoto Notes 'Substantial Changes' [REUTER] A 3
Costa Rica's Gutierrez Comments A 4
[Panama City RPC Television]

ARGENTINA

Reportage on Alfonsin Visit to SFRY [cross-reference] B 1
UK Charges on Nuclear Treaty Rejected B 1
Alfonsin Sends Message to Duarte on Kidnapping B 1

BOLIVIA

Reportage on COB Strike, 'Terrorist' Plan C 1
Cabinet Confirms No Talks C 1
Barthelemy on Dynamite Theft C 1
COB Denies Involvement C 2
Church Begins Mediation C 2
Miners at Panamanian Embassy Not Given Asylum C 3
Currency Change Proposed; Will Drop Six Zeroes C 3
National Airlines To Resume International Flights C 3
Briefs: New La Paz Mayor; Oruro Mayor Elected; C 3
Telecommunications, Post Office Directors

CHILE

Egypt's Ghali Arrives on Official Visit E 1
Joint Declaration Signed E 1
Police Mount 'Preventive Action' in Santiago E 2

MEXICO

Navy Officer Confirms 2 Soviet Vessels to Visit M 1
Navy Secretary 'Unaware' of Visit M 1
UK Businessmen Willing To Invest in Country M 1

CENTRAL AMERICA

COSTA RICA

Monge Links Peace in Region to Nicaragua P 1
Figueres To Resign Post After Nicaragua Visit P 1
[LA REPUBLICA 5 Sep]
Assembly Rejects Nicaraguan Dialogue Proposal P 1
Minister Says Military Camp Belongs to Reserves P 2

EL SALVADOR

Duarte Speech Marks Independence Day P 2
Reportage on Kidnapping of President's Daughter P 5
Castillo Speculates on Responsibility P 5
'Safehouses' Searched; Patrols Increased P 6
[LA PRENSA GRAFICA 13 Sep]
Leads 'Point to Leftist' Group P 8
Contact Reportedly Attempted P 9
Teachers Arrested in Search P 9
[EL DIARIO DE HOY 14 Sep]
Archbishop Condemns All Kidnappings P 10
Ramirez Front Rebels Attack Honduran Embassy P 11
Explosions, 'Heavy' Clashes Reported in Chinameca P 12

GUATEMALA

Government Calls for End to Wage Protests P 12
Organizations Suspend Rally P 12
Mejia Announces Wage Increase P 13
Teachers Reject Increase P 14
Authentic Civic Front Formed, States Goals P 14

HONDURAS

Sandinist Attack Leads to Military State of Alert P 15
Government Denounces Attack P 15
President Orders State of Alert P 15
Congress Notified P 15
Foreign Secretariat Communique P 16
Ambassador to Managua Recalled P 16
Secretariat Contacts Contadora P 17
Congress Convokes Urgent Meeting P 17
Suazo Addresses Public P 17
Protest Sent to Nicaragua P 19
Troops Deployed to Border P 20
Officials Brief Diplomats P 20
Congressional Resolution Supports Suazo P 22
Organizations Support Government P 23
5 Nicaraguan Youths Hijack Cessna to Tegucigalpa P 24

NICARAGUA

Reportage on Incidents Along Honduran Border P 24
EPS Spokesman Denies Attack P 24
'Warmongering Campaign' Charged P 25
President Ortega Issues Communique P 25
Suazo's Comments Noted P 26
President Views Escalation P 27
D'Escoto Views Results of Contadora Meeting P 29
Castro Sends Independence Day Message P 30

CUBA

Reportage on Area Youth Foreign Debt Meeting Q 1
Delegates Speak Q 1
Young Workers Leader Comments Q 1
More Comments; Castro Attends Q 1
Brazilian, Panamanian, Others Speak Q 2
Castro Converses With Delegates Q 2

OTHER COUNTRIES

ECUADOR

Febres Cordero Condemns Ines Duarte's Kidnapping V 1

PANAMA

Foreign Ministry Communique on Duarte Kidnapping V 1
[EXTRA 14 Sep]

PERU

Armed Forces Commander Resigns Upon Garcia Request V 1

CONTADORA FOREIGN MINISTERS MEETING CONCLUDES

Optimistic Atmosphere

PA131841 Paris AFP in Spanish 1813 GMT 13 Sep 85

[Text] Panama City, 13 Sep (AFP) -- A consensus document has been approved by the Central American foreign ministers in an atmosphere of optimism at the end of a 2-day meeting.

According to the document, a new meeting of the plenipotentiaries will be held to discuss three points: borders and the reduction of armament, instruments of verification and control in matters of security and policy, and military maneuvers.

In statements to the press, Colombian Foreign Minister Augusto Ramirez described this meeting as the most satisfactory one of the peacemaking process, pointing out that it also marks the beginning of the countdown for reaching peace in Central America. As of now, 97 points of the Act for Peace and Cooperation of Contadora have been approved, leaving only these last 3 points, it was learned at the end of the meeting that was extended several hours. The document will be delivered to the press in a few minutes.

Official Communique

PA140054 Panama City Domestic Service in Spanish 2158 GMT 13 Sep 85

[By Jose Morris Moran]

[Text] For 2 days, the Colombian, Mexican, Panamanian, Venezuelan, Costa Rican, Guatemalan, Honduran, and Nicaraguan foreign ministers and the Salvadoran deputy foreign minister met in Panama City to exchange views regarding the Contadora document for peace and cooperation in Central America. After the meeting was over, a communique was issued summing up the progress achieved during these talks, which dealt more closely with topics that in the past had hampered the Contadora pacification process.

The communique's core is the convoking of a meeting of plenipotentiaries in Panama City to be held on 7 October to discuss exclusively the deadline for the implementation of pledges and their duration, based on what has been set forth in the document's final draft. The topics to be discussed are arms control and reduction, execution and follow-up mechanisms related to security and politics, and military exercises.

We will now present the communique's most important excerpts.

This meeting of the Contadora Group was opened by Panamanian President Nicolas Ardito Barletta, who made a fervent appeal to double the efforts necessary to reach, as soon as possible, a regional accord toward peace and cooperation in the area. The Contadora foreign ministers delivered to the Central American ministers the final draft of the document for peace and cooperation in Central America. This document embodies remarks presented by some Central American governments regarding the 7 September 1984 version. The document indicates that efforts we made to preserve a balanced system, each state's genuine interest, and regional security. The document constitutes a coherent, orderly array of pledges to lay the groundwork for coexistence based on political trust and good faith.

By consensus, the Central American governments accepted most of the pledges included in the documents preamble regarding detente and the fostering of trust and, particularly, those pledges related to political, economic, and social matters, as well as the execution and follow-up mechanisms for the accords.

The Central American foreign ministers received with satisfaction the final draft, which is a decisive step forward in the seeking of a negotiated solution for the Central American crisis.

The document indicates that the Contadora and Central American foreign ministers have convoked a meeting of plenipotentiaries to be held on 7 October. The meeting's maximum duration will be 45 days. The meeting will deal exclusively with the following topics: The deadline for the implementation of pledges and their duration based on what has been set forth in the documents final draft; arms reduction and control; execution and follow-up mechanisms related to security and political matters; and military exercises.

The official communique continues by saying that, during the same period, operational matters will also be negotiated that will permit the implementation of the pledges included in the document, namely, the implementation procedure, the formation and operation of the execution and follow-up mechanisms, their budget, and the site for the meetings. The official document indicates that, for the discussion of these topics, reference will be made to the proposals included in the legal instrument draft delivered by the Contadora Group at the time. Upon making this pledge, the foreign ministers considered that the discussion of the other topics included in the Contadora document has been exhausted.

Once the plenipotentiaries meeting is over, the Contadora Group will convoke a joint foreign ministers conference to sign the document.

The Contadora Group deeply appreciates the solidarity that Latin American nations, particularly those forming the support group -- namely, Argentina, Brazil, Peru, and Uruguay -- have demonstrated with the negotiation process. The Contadora Group will report to these governments the results of this meeting and any further developments.

The foreign ministers considered the Contadora proposals presented 21 and 22 July to still be valid and binding. Out of these proposals emerged a series of interrelated measures aimed at reactivating the diplomatic efforts.

The next UN General Assembly meeting, the meeting of the Contadora and Central American foreign ministers with those of the EEC in Luxembourg, and the OAS regular general assembly are a good opportunity to initiate joint actions toward strengthening the peace process in the region.

Finally, in view of the tense regional situation, the plenipotentiaries reiterated their acceptance of all the pledges included in the document of objectives of 1983 and expressed their determination to abide by the letter and spirit of this instrument. On initiating this last stage, the foreign ministers reiterate their appeal to countries with ties and interests in the region to decisively make contributions toward peace and harmony in the area.

The Contadora and Central American foreign ministers thanked Ardito Barletta for his stimulus to the negotiating process during his opening speech and for the Panamanian Government's hospitality and efforts for the sessions success.

Finally, this official communique is accompanied by two annexes. In one of them, the Contadora Group and Central American countries repudiate the abduction of Salvadoran President Jose Napoleon Duarte's daughter. In the other, the Contadora Group acknowledges the importance and meaningfulness of the Guatemalan process toward constitutionality.

These have been the most important excerpts of the official communique signed by all parties afterthe conclusion of the Contadora foreign ministers' meeting.

D'Escoto Expresses Disagreement

PA130418 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0300 GMT 13 Sep 85

[Text] Panama City -- Nicaragua today expressed its disagreement with the new version of the Contadora Group's document for peace in Central America. Nicaraguan Foreign Minister Miguel D'Escoto said that the new text of the document only controls the military presence in Central America but does not contemplate the complete withdrawal of foreign military forces from the area, as the other document did.

Nicaraguan Foreign Minister Miguel D'Escoto today reacted strongly to the presentation of another peace plan for Central America by the Contadora Group. D'Escoto believes that there is no reason to continue to delay the signing of the peace document unless there is a reason to delay the peacemaking efforts.

The United States insists on its efforts to hinder a favorable agreement for peace in Central America which would be contrary to its interests, Nicaraguan Foreign Minister Miguel D'Escoto Brockman said today. The U.S. Government wants an agreement that will allow it to continue intervening in Central American matters, the foreign minister stressed.

The Contadora Group members meeting in Panama City today presented a new peace treaty. They said that this new treaty must be signed in less than 9 weeks. The text presented today will have to be reviewed by the Central American foreign ministers in the next 3 weeks, and 45 days later the final draft must be ready for signing. Nicaraguan Foreign Minister Father Miguel D'Escoto said that the new version of the document for peace and cooperation aimed at achieving a peaceful solution in the area presents changes that cannot be described as finishing touches.

D'Escoto Notes 'Substantial Changes'

PA131416 Buenos Aires REUTER in Spanish 1215 GMT 13 Sep 85

[By Mary Powers]

[Excerpt] Panama City, 13 Sep (REUTER) -- Nicaragua has stated that the revised version of the Contadora Group's Document for Peace in Central America contains "substantial changes" when compared to the document Nicaragua agreed to sign last year. However, it was not said if Nicaragua will reject the new draft.

"We will examine it," Nicaraguan Foreign Minister Miguel D'Escoto told newsmen last night.

The foreign ministers of the four Contadora Group countries made the revised treaty public at the beginning of a 2-day meeting with their Central American counterparts yesterday. Among the major differences is a proposal to regulate the presence of foreign forces in the region instead of banning it altogether.

"These are substantial changes, not finishing touches (to the treaty)," D'Escoto said.

Costa Rica's Gutierrez Comments

PA132014 Panama City Circuito RPC Television in Spanish 1730 GMT 13 Sep 85

[Text] Costa Rican Foreign Minister Carlos Jose Gutierrez said that there should be neither a collapse nor a bad agreement in the framework of the Contadora effort and that everyone should work to produce a good agreement.

[Begin Gutierrez recording] I think the best thing would be a good agreement. I have always said that Contadora should produce an agreement that we can all sign and that those of us who have constitutional processes to abide by may explain to our legislative assemblies.

In the case of Costa Rica, I would never sign an agreement that I could not present to the proper legislative committee and to the legislative assembly and say: In my opinion this is a good agreement for my country. [end recording]

Gutierrez also said that at today's meeting the Contadora Group will discuss the Central American situation. Regarding what elements could produce a renewal of the dialogue between Costa Rica and Nicaragua, Foreign Minister Gutierrez stated:

[Begin recording] There can be personal-type conversations, but there cannot be formal talks on bilateral problems between Costa Rica and Nicaragua as long as Nicaragua does not meet the conditions set forth by the Costa Rican Government. [end recording]

Meanwhile, Panamanian Foreign Minister Jorge Abadia reiterated that he trusts and hopes that a rapprochement is possible to secure peace in the region. He said that the Central America foreign ministers have welcomed the third version of the Contadora act -- which was presented yesterday -- and are now studying it, although some of its clauses were already known by them and have been approved. In this regard, Abadia said that it has been decided to appoint a commission composed of plenipotentiaries from each Central American country to begin working in 2 or 3 weeks, and it will have a 45-day deadline for its work. This commission will have its headquarters in Panama.

[Begin Abadia recording] There is a very suitable environment. One can notice that the states have the political will to culminate these meetings in a total success for Contadora. We are satisfied and very grateful to the foreign ministers who have been intensively cooperating so the peace effort may conclude soon. [end recording]

REPORTAGE ON ALFONSIN VISIT TO SFRY

For reportage on the 13-15 September visit of Raul Alfonsin, president of Argentina, to Yugoslavia -- including his meetings with Radovan Vlajkovic, president of the Yugoslav Presidency, and Milka Planinc, president of the Yugoslav Federal Executive Council -- see the Yugoslav section of the 16 September Eastern Europe DAILY REPORT, and subsequent issues.

UK CHARGES ON NUCLEAR TREATY REJECTED

PY152056 Buenos Aires BUENOS AIRES HERALD in English 15 Sep 85 p 1

[Text] (DYN) -- Argentina has reiterated its position concerning the use of nuclear power for peaceful purposes and rejected charges made by the British delegate at the Geneva conference currently discussing the revision of the non-proliferation nuclear treaty. A statement issued by the Argentine Foreign Relations Ministry cites a report submitted by the special Argentine commission on disarmament rejecting statements made by Richard Luce, British Minister of State for Foreign Affairs. Luce has expressed Britain's concern with regard to the fact that countries with important nuclear installations in regional tension areas had refused to join the nuclear non-proliferation treaty. Luce mentioned Argentina, Israel, Indian, Pakistan, and South Africa as being some of these countries.

The Argentine rebuttal states that Argentina is not in any way affected by the British statement "since this ignores the position of the Argentine Government on the use of atomic energy in spite of the fact this position is well known and has been given wide publicity." It adds that recently the disarmament commission, of which Britain is a member, received a message from President Raul Alfonsin, in which he stated that "my country will be a civil nuclear state and its nuclear programmes envisage using nuclear energy for peaceful purposes and assisting the social and economic development of the Argentine people." The statement said Argentina has signed numerous nuclear safeguard treaties with other nations and it is not true this country has refused to accept the application of these security measures. It said Argentina has signed treaties with Brazil, Chile, and Peru and continues: "The only tension which exists at present in the South Atlantic is the international tension generated by the British military presence in the Malvinas Islands. The islands have been strategically fortified as a means of assuring British predominance in the area." The statement adds that Britain's refusal to deny or confirm the presence of submarines and other naval craft equipped with nuclear arms is causing international insecurity. It said that if Britain considers there is a state of tension in the area, it can "contribute to reducing this tension by at least formally declaring it has not introduced any nuclear weapons, at any time (in the Malvinas area) and by accepting Argentina's many invitations to unconditionally negotiate the problem of sovereignty of the Malvinas."

ALFONSIN SENDS MESSAGE TO DUARTE ON KIDNAPPING

PY140139 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2238 GMT 11 Sep 85

[Text] Buenos Aires, 11 Sep (TELAM) -- Argentine President Raul Alfonsin today sent a message to his Salvadoran counterpart, Napoleon Duarte. The message was one of solidarity over the kidnapping of the latter's daughter. The message states: Deeply moved by the kidnapping of your daughter Ines Guadalupe Duarte, I wish to convey to you my own personal solidarity and that of my government. It adds: I cannot but express my absolute repudiation of the cowardly actions of the kidnappers, regardless of their motives, because not even an eventual claim of political motivation could justify this violent, insane and criminal act.

REPORTAGE ON COB STRIKE, 'TERRORIST' PLAN

Cabinet Confirms No Talks

PY141314 La Paz Cadena Panamericana in Spanish 1130 GMT 14 Sep 85

[Text] Information Minister Reynaldo Peters has stated that during yesterday's cabinet meeting the government decided to confirm its decision not to start talks with the Bolivian Labor Federation [COB] as long as the strike continues. Peters noted that, according to reports received at his office, only 10 percent of national activities are paralyzed. The government believes that the COB-sponsored strike has failed completely. During the meeting, the cabinet assessed the scope of the strike, concluding that it could be lifted within the next few hours since it has been a failure.

Barthelemy on Dynamite Theft

PY141548 La Paz Cadena Panamericana in Spanish 1130 GMT 14 Sep 85

[Excerpts] During a press conference held at Government Palace, Interior Minister Fernando Barthelemy talked about the activities recently carried out by the governmental security organizations. Barthelemy began by stating that terrorist preparations have been noted in the country and that these preparations are being followed in order to energetically repress them.

[Begin recording] An arsenal of the Bolivian Mining Bank, essentially storing explosives used in mining, has been raided. Three vehicles, two Toyotas without license plates and a van, transporting people wielding modern magazine weapons, more commonly known as submachine guns, showed up at the warehouse of the Bolivian Mining Bank and overpowered the watchman, who was simply armed with a revolver. After overpowering him, they entered the warehouse and searched for weapons. Since they did not find any weapons and noticing that only dynamite was available, they took four cases of dynamite, totaling nearly 4,000 dynamite sticks. They acted freely because they had overpowered the watchman. Afterward, they left the warehouse and went into the city. [end recording]

Commenting on the delicate situation the country is experiencing, the interior minister called upon the citizenry to be on the alert for terrorism, which is being encouraged by uncompromising [ultristas] factions.

[Begin recording] We want to warn the public that the strike currently being held by the workers is being used by political groups with purely subversive goals. This is proven by the fact that these groups are supplying themselves with explosives to disquiet the people and to achieve their goals of intimidating the people, not only psychologically, as they have been doing over the past few days through the duration of this general strike so that the workers do not return to work although most workers want to do so, but now they are using criminal and dangerous means to persuade the people. [end recording]

The interior minister clearly stated that the COB-sponsored strike has failed completely. He made some comments to calm the citizenry.

[Begin recording] [Barthelemy] For the people to remain calm, we must state that all the surveillance services will be increased by resorting not only to the police services but also to the military police.

[Unidentified reporter] What does that mean exactly, Mr Minister?

[Barthelemy] Patrolling the city in order to prevent these actions from happening and, furthermore, to guarantee the security of the people.

[Reporter] In extreme cases, is there the possibility of militarizing the entire country and enforcing a state of siege?

[Barthelemy] I do not think so. I do not believe that this will be necessary because we feel that showing, as is now the case, with facts and not simply with concocted lies... [changes thought] In keeping with the way certain [word indistinct] groups are acting in the country we believe that the workers and the people, in general, are aware of these facts and that this strike will end in complete failure. [end recording]

The interior minister announced that court actions have been filed against the union leaders who are hindering the normalization of labor activities in the country. He stated that the law will be fully enforced without resorting to the state of siege.

[Begin recording] [Barthelemy] The Interior Ministry does not need [word indistinct]. We are acting lawfully. All those who... [changes thought] Any person, not only the union leaders, who prevents the workers from going to work is committing a crime. And the attorney general's office will act immediately by initiating court actions to put them at the disposal of the courts. Therefore, those leaders who are aware that they are acting outside the law also have a conscience, as proven by the fact that they are in hiding.

[Reporter] Would they come under the law that establishes a 6-month imprisonment sentence?

[Barthelemy] The period or the type of sentence is established by the court, and not by us. [end recording] These were comments Interior Minister Fernando Barthelemy made to the press.

COB Denies Involvement

PY150127 La Paz Cadena Panamericana in Spanish 1700 GMT 14 Sep 85

[Text] Concerning the robbery of dynamite sticks yesterday, COB has issued the following communique: In statements to the local press, the Interior Ministry has reported a terrorist plot attributed to political parties and instigated by the COB. Vis-a-vis this new lie, coming from those who have lied to their people, the COB reasserts that its methods of struggle only involve the workers' struggle for their rights and social justice. Biased people [laterales], especially the fascist military men, who today are shamelessly voicing [word indistinct] through the mineworkers and the interior and information ministers of the Paz Estenssoro government, are the ones who resort to terrorism, lies, and slander. Therefore, the robbery of the 4,000 dynamite sticks is to be attributed to the interventionists and vigilantes of the Armed Forces and the police. The dynamite sticks will undoubtedly be used to continue the terrorist actions aimed at the COB.

Church Begins Mediation

PY141903 La Paz Cadena Panamericana in Spanish 1700 GMT 14 Sep 85

[Text] The Bolivian Episcopal Conference has made it known that it has started to mediate between the government and the Bolivian Labor Confederation [COB] to overcome the conflict that has brought the negotiations between the executive branch and the COB to a standstill. The bishops chose to mediate after fully analyzing the situation in the country. The bishops believe that the damage being done to the national economy by the 10-day-old strike is considerable.

MINERS AT PANAMANIAN EMBASSY NOT GIVEN ASYLUM

PY141937 La Paz Cadena Panamericana in Spanish 1700 GMT 14 Sep 85

[Text] Panamanian Embassy sources have stated that the mineworkers who have taken refuge in the panamanian Embassy cannot be treated as politicians who have taken asylum and that they do not come under any other status because they are not being pursued. It has been learned that the individuals involved are four leaders of the Siglo Veinte Mineworkers union. Two of them have been identified as Javier Velarde and Victor (Coca). These mineworker leaders intended to hold a hunger strike as a protest against the government's economic measures, but the diplomatic mission will not allow it. Owing to its democratic nature, the Paz Estenssoro government has been recognized by the Panamanian Government.

CURRENCY CHANGE PROPOSED; WILL DROP SIX ZEROES

PY141308 Paris AFP in Spanish 0610 GMT 14 Sep 85

[Text] La Paz, 13 Sep (AFP) -- Finance Minister Roberto Gisbert today stated in La Paz that the monetary reform will include eliminating six zeroes from the current Bolivian peso and changing its name. The minister explained that the executive branch will submit a bill to the Congress asking that the new currency be called the Potosi, the name of a legendary Silver-bearing hill that was exploited by the Spaniards for 3 centuries. According to official calculations, one Potosi will be worth one dollar. At this time, one dollar is worth nearly 1 million Bolivian pesos.

NATIONAL AIRLINES TO RESUME INTERNATIONAL FLIGHTS

PY141319 La Paz Cadena Panamericana in Spanish 1130 GMT 14 Sep 85

[Text] Lloyd Bolivian Airlines [LAB] has been authorized to resume international flights. During the 10-day strike, LAB lost more than $2 million. Owing to the social conflicts the country is enduring and the scanty funds available, LAB officials have postponed the celebrations marking the airline's 60th anniversary until October. LAB was founded on 15 September 1925 by Jorge Wilsterman.

BRIEFS

NEW LA PAZ MAYOR -- Ronald MacLean, a National Democratic Action [ADN] member, has been chosen as the new mayor of La Paz by the 12 newly elected councilmen. Mario Bedoya of the ADN, Elsa Paredes de Salazar of the Nationalist Revolutionary Movement of the Left, and Jose Borda of the ADN have been elected president, Vice president, and secretary, respectively, of the municipal council board. [Excerpt] [La Paz Cadena Panamericana in Spanish 1130 GMT 11 Sep 85 PY]

ORURO MAYOR ELECTED -- Carlos Serrate Borda has been elected the new Oruro mayor. [Summary] [La Paz Cadena Panamericana in Spanish 1700 GMT 14 Sep 85 PY]

TELECOMMUNICATIONS, POST OFFICE DIRECTORS -- Engineer Humberto Murguia and Dr Wilfredo Cossio were sworn in this morning as manager of the National Telecommunications Enterprise and director of the Post Office, respectively. [Summary] [La Paz Radio Illimani Network 1700 GMT 11 Sep 85 PY]

EGYPT'S GHALI ARRIVES ON OFFICIAL VISIT

PY130139 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1730 GMT 12 Sep 85

[Excerpt] Egyptian Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Butrus Ghali arrived in Santiago at noon today accompanied by his wife. The Egyptian visitor, who was received at the Arturo Merino Airport by Foreign Minister Jaime del Valle, has come on a 2-day official visit during which he will hold meetings with various government authorities, among them President Augusto Pinochet.

Joint Declaration Signed

PY141439 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 13 Sep 85

[Text] The Egyptian minister of state for foreign affairs has invited Foreign Minister Jaime del Valle to visit his country. The two ministers have signed a joint declaration for world peace. Egyptian Foreign Minister Butrus Ghali visited Chile for 2 days, and was received in a special audience by President Pinochet, to whom he delivered special greetings from Egyptian President Mohammed Husni Mubarak. During his visit, the Egyptian foreign minister met with the Chilean foreign minister, Jaime del Valle, and the Chilean interior minister, Ricardo Garcia.

In the joint declaration, the two ministers noted their government's positive actions in favor of world peace in their respective regions. They also reiterated their adherence to the purpose and principles consecrated in the UN Charter, including juridical equality of states, equality of all human beings without discrimination for reasons of race, color, or religion, free self-determination of peoples, nonintervention in the internal or external affairs of states, territorial integrity, compliance with treaties, and peaceful solution of controversies among states. Furthermore, the Egyptian foreign minister noted in the joint declaration his country's policy to find a peaceful, just, and permanent solution to the Middle East issue. In this regard, Minister Jaime del Valle stressed the peaceful spirit of Chilean foreign policy and pointed out the Peace and Friendship Treaty signed last November between Chile and Argentina.

As for the situation in Lebanon, the two ministers reiterated the need for the withdrawal of all foreign troops from Lebanese territory so that peace, security, and the full exercise of sovereignty by the Lebanese Government over all that country's territory can prevail. They likewise expressed their concern over the protracted armed confrontation between Iran and Iraq, and voiced their hope that those two countries will call a cease-fire and initiate negotiations to reach a peaceful and just solution of the conflict.

In the joint declaration, the Chilean and Egyptian foreign ministers also expressed their full support of the independence of Namibia under the terms of Resolution 435 of the UN Security Council, and agreed on the need to comply with this resolution without delay. They reiterated condemnation of the policies of racial discrimination and apartheid.

Regarding the situation in Central America, the two ministers expressed their hope that the countries of the region will reestablish peaceful coexistence among their peoples, free of foreign interference, by carrying to the end the ongoing initiatives to that effect. Both ministers pledged their support of the negotiations being promoted by the Contadora Group in order to attain a peaceful solution.

In another passage of the joint declaration, which was read by an official of the Foreign Minister, concern is expressed about the protectionist policies of the developed countries:

[Begin Foreign Ministry official recording] In noting the importance of trade in international relations, the ministers expressed their concern over the protectionist policies implemented by the developed countries, thus hindering the search for the well-being and progress of the developing countries. This situation, they stressed, creates political instability, seriously restricting the possibility for economic growth. Therefore, they call on the developed countries to help overcome a potentially dangerous situation, even for their own interests, and to discharge their international obligations and commitments. [end recording] The ministers also voiced their rejection of the arms race, particularly the nuclear arms race, which endangers the whole of mankind.

POLICE MOUNT 'PREVENTIVE ACTION' IN SANTIAGO

PY141502 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 14 Sep 85

[Text] In downtown Santiago, 240 people have been detained in a preventive action mounted by the civilian police. An official communique says that the police command ordered the operation, called "Turst," with the sole objective of ensuring tranquillity for the public. The operation was mounted in the area delimited by the Mapocho River to the north, Tarapaca Street to the south, Santa Lucia Hill and Subercaseaux Street to the east, and [name indistinct] Street to the west. All the personnel of the Third Police District participated.

As a result, 240 people with police records and 36 with warrants pending in various courts of the country were detained, while 2,550 people were registered. This surprise operation was aimed at registering the large number of street vendors in downtown Santiago who are creating problems for the regular business shops and the public. Such preventive police actions will continue in the future to try to give security to all citizens.

NAVY OFFICER CONFIRMS 2 SOVIET VESSELS TO VISIT

PA150525 Paris AFP in Spanish 0114 GMT 15 Sep 85

[Text] Mexico 14 Sep (AFP) -- A top Mexican Navy source has confirmed the arrival of two Soviet war vessels on 4 October. The arrival has raised "concern" at the U.S. Department of State.

Rear Admiral Alvaro Sandoval, commander of the forces on the Gulf of Mexico and the Caribbean, said that a destroyer and a frigate -- Kresta and Krivak classes -- will anchor for 5 days in the Veracruz port, located 400 km east of Mexico City.

Navy Secretary 'Unaware' of Visit

PA150538 Hamburg DPA in Spanish 0131 GMT 15 Sep 85

[Text] Mexico City, 14 Sep (DPA) -- Mexican Navy Secretary Admiral Miguel Angel Gomez Ortega has reiterated that he is unaware of an alleged visit to Mexico by two Soviet Navy vessels.

According to the news agency NOTIMEX, Mexico's top Navy chief said that his Secretariat has not received official communication on the visit by the USSR vessels and added that the Foreign Relations Secretariat handles all aspects concerning visits of this nature, but that Secretariat has not issued any comments on the matter.

Reports which appeared in the United States said that a Soviet Navy missile destroyer and a frigate equipped with missiles will visit the Mexican port of Veracruz on 4 October. This report said that the news has greatly disturbed U.S. circles.

UK BUSINESSMEN WILLING TO INVEST IN COUNTRY

FL141625 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 0340 GMT 14 Sep 85

[Text] Mexico City, 13 Sep (NOTIMEX) -- Mexican industrialists have enough capabilities to export but need to broaden their knowledge about foreign markets. The above has been said by Hohn Epps [name as received], who is heading a delegation from the Chamber of Commerce and Industry from Manchester, England.

He added that British businessmen have confidence in Mexico's future and are willing to invest in a country where there is economic growth.

Epps, who is accompanied by export directors and managers of several Manchester companies interested in new commercial partners, underscored the efforts Mexico has made since 1982 to make their foreign investment law more flexible.

He pointed out that in 1984, coinvestments between Great Britain and Mexico announced to $500 million and among the main agreements signed, mentioned the ones with the Mexican Iron and Steel Company (Sidermex) and the Federal Electricity Commission.

COSTA RICA

MONGE LINKS PEACE IN REGION TO NICARAGUA

PA152018 SAn Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 0100 GMT 15 Sep 85

[Text] President Luis Alberto Monge has said while commenting on yesterday's incidents between Honduras and Nicaragua that peace in Central America will be in danger so long as there is no peace in Nicaragua. He remarked that so long as the warring sides in Nicaragua show no willingness to engage in dialogue and one of the sides seeks war, there will be no peace. He stated: The incident in Honduras is part of the regrettable situation we are experiencing and a warning to us to take united action. Not only should the Central American nations take united action, but we should expect solidarity from the Latin American nations in order to be able to achieve peace in the region, President Monge said, adding that it is urgent that domestic peace be attained in Nicaragua so that the borders with neighboring countries and our sovereignty are respected.

In addition, the president stated that it is absolutely necessary for Nicaragua to fulfill the commitments it undertook before the OAS in 1979 in order to have peace in the region. Otherwise, the tension in Central America will continue, he said.

FIGUERES TO RESIGN POST AFTER NICARAGUA VISIT

PA131537 San Jose LA REPUBLICA in Spanish 5 Sep 85 p 4

[Text] Former President Jose Figueres, who is currently Costa Rica's roving ambassador, departed for Spain yesterday to participate in a ceremony in his honor in Cataluna. Prior to his departure, he wrote a lengthy statement explaining his visit to southern Nicaragua last week in the "search for peace."

During a meeting between Figueres and President Monge last Tuesday they discussed the former president's possible resignation as roving ambassador.

Yesterday, when asked to comment on the subject, President Monge did not make any statement. Foreign Minister Carlos Jose Gutierrez' only comment was: "Let's wait for developments."

It seems that the consensus reached is that "it is best for the government, for Costa Rica, and for the National Liberation Party -- currently in the midst of an electoral campaign -- that Figueres resign his post effective 1 October."

In his written statement Figueres said: "As a Costa Rican I feel it is my duty to think and to express my viewpoints." In order to foment good actions for peace, it is necessary to fight against the evils of war," he stressed. [quotation marks as published] He added: "I am a loyal patriot and a Costa Rican."

Meanwhile, LA REPUBLICA has learned that Figueres will indeed leave his post on 1 October. He will be back from Spain on 23 September, 2 days before his 79th birthday, when he is expected to make the announcement.

ASSEMBLY REJECTS NICARAGUAN DIALOGUE PROPOSAL

PA130355 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1200 GMT 12 Sep 85

[Text] The deputies who comprise the Legislative Assembly's directorate have rejected an invitation from the National Assembly of Nicaragua to participate in a dialogue and seek mechanisms of peace somewhere along the border between the two nations, according to Guillermo Vargas.

He said that so long as the Nicaraguan Government does not provide the explanations requested by Luis Alberto Monge Alvarez, it will not be convenient to seek any mechanisms for an agreement. Nevertheless, he said that the deputies -- either from the Commission for Parliamentary Affairs or any other faction or commission -- are free to act on a personal basis, but not on behalf of the congress. Vargas Sanabria asserted that all those who participate in actions such as going to the border to talk with Nicaraguan authorities -- and this includes Jose Figueres -- are either tools of or players in the Sandinist regime's game.

MINISTER SAYS MILITARY CAMP BELONGS TO RESERVES

PA130305 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1200 GMT 12 Sep 85

[Text] Public Security Minister Benjamin Piza has asserted that the military training camp discovered by the Rural Police on a farm in Cerro Pico Blanco, Escazu, belongs to the public forces' reserves. The official asserted that the existence of such installations is routine for the reserve forces. Nevertheless, Minister Piza Carranza preferred not to mention the fact that materials used to prepare Molotov cocktails were found in a cache. According to a statement presented at the Rural Police's installations by the farm's owner, whose surname is Castro Echeverria, members of the Free Costa Rica Movement were trained on his property. Rural Police Deputy Director Colonel Pedro Arias revealed that, in addition to the right-wing group, Castro's friends and other police corps in the country apparently also trained at the camp. Castro came to the Rural Police's installations on Tuesday to present a declaration, and the document was sent to the Santa Ana court along with other evidence.

Col Pedro Arias also said that the Rural Police will ask the Judicial Investigation Agency [OIJ] to provide a report on lab tests to be carried out. All the material confiscated at Cerro Pico Blanco training camp was sent to the OIJ; however, reliable sources said that the Santa Ana court has not requested the OIJ's intervention. The Intelligence and Security Directorate has reported that the investigation has not been assigned to them either.

EL SALVADOR

DUARTE SPEECH MARKS INDEPENDENCE DAY

PA151816 San Salvador domestic service in spanish 1620 GMT 15 Sep 85

[Speech by Salvadoran President Jose Napoleon Duarte during ceremony to mark the 164th anniversary of El Salvador's independence from Spain, at Liberty Park in San Salvador -- live]

[Text] Salvadoran People, President and Deputies of the National Legislative Assembly, President and Magistrates of the Supreme Court of Justice, Gentlemen Representatives of the friendly countries who are with us on this day, Companeros Ministers of state and representatives of the autonomous institutions, Representatives of our homeland's Armed Forces, Salvadoran People, Ladies and Gentlemen:

At this hour of legitimate jubiliation for the Central American peoples, I come here to Liberty Park with a terrible burden and indescribable sorrow to fulfill my duty as president of the republic and as a citizen to render homage, admiration, and gratitude to the forefathers of our independence. While a blazing torch that commemorates this glorious day is carried across the roads, mountains, and valleys of the isthmus, from Guatemala to Costa Rica, in the hands of our youths, the Salvadoran president comes before his people with his soul depressed by misfortune, but with Christian faith and hope, with a patriotic spirit and a sense of duty, so that together we may honor the memory of those distinguished men who ended 300 years of colonial life and proclaimed the freedom and sovereignty of a new nation.

As all of you will understand, at this time it is not humanly possible for me to separate the ruler from the father, who is sad because of the unfair situation he is experiencing due to the cruel separation from his daughter, who is a victim of an ignoble and undeserved punishment that has no other reason but cruelty and lack of understanding.

Salvadoran people, 164 years ago, on a day like today, a group of patriots declared that it was no longer possible to continue under the domination of a power that had exhausted the historic reason for its dominating presence among us. A day like today, 15 September 1821, marked the beginning of freedom, and the dimension and perfection of that freedom became, from that moment, the absolute and unshirkable responsibility of the men of Central America. The distinguished forefather Pedro Molina was right when, on that same memorable day, he saluted the homeland by saying: Is it possible, beloved homeland of mine, that my eyes have seen you independent? There is no sovereign pleasure or comparable glory.

If I was able to come here today when my heart is barely giving me strength, it was because I wanted to see the beautiful sight of my homeland's people and youth renewing, with an impressvie presence and with a grand parade, their faith in freedom and respect to the most glorious symbols of our historic past. How lucky is a nation that can remember its origin and honor those who gave the homeland its legal and political life, because that nation is perpetuated by an incredible strength for the present and the future, despite the cruel onslaught of adversity and misfortune that may lie ahead. This is what this glorious commemoration represents for me and you, Salvadoran men, women, and youths, who have been commemorating this heroic deed throughout the civic week that concludes today. Those hands that today carry the beautiful white and blue flag are testimony that the homeland has not been lost, testimony that the courage of her children had not been extinguished, testimony that there is a national determination to rescue the homeland from so much difficulty and lead it to a glorious destiny and prosperity.

To all who listen to me today, I wish to say once again, my political life has been lived in the spirit of accompanying this noble people in its process of perfecting its democracy and freedom. I have participated with the firm desire to help my people overcome the deep moral, economic, and political crisis into which we were led by historic mistakes. I have always worked with the conviction that we must advance from the political independence achieved by our forefathers to achieve an authentic and meaningful social democracy that will generalize justice, brotherhood, and common interest.

Before this sacred monument, I reassert that I have struggled with the fervent conviction that no feeling whatsoever should cause harm of any kind or deliberate damage to our fellow human beings, much less to our compatriots. I have always believed and will continue to believe that my ideals are a reasonable alternative that provides a good chance to end, through prudent and human means, violence and irrationality. For this reason I say, particularly to those who have condemned the most sacred part of my being, which is filial love, the love for my children, that they have no moral reason to harm me, that there can be no cause or motive for subjecting me to this cruel offense, that there is no right that can be claimed as an excuse to raise the banners of infamy and hatred.

Salvadoran people, we have heard every day in schools the voices of children, who remind us that our homeland is the land that gives us sustenance and the family we love. For this reason, I wish to refer at this moment of civic reflection to a concept that all of us have in our hearts and which has a unique value for the Salvadoran people. I refer to the small fatherland (pequena patria) of each one of us. I call it small fatherland because that is what it symbolizes in the hearts and minds of individuals. I refer to the family.

For all men of good will, regardless of their age and social status, the family has an undeniable value. All of those listening to me know that our dreams, aspirations, concerns, and illusions are nurtured by and maintained because of the family. It is so because the family is intimately linked to the fatherland. Which one of us has not longed for the fatherland and the homeland while away? When we are sad we seek the family and find in it the consolation and faith to continue living and struggling for our fatherland. Anything that happens to our family or fatherland affects us all.

The overwhelming majority of Salvadorans realize and understand that at this moment I am making a supreme effort to address you and to convey to you this message which I regard as a duty. I have said that I have always taken up any challenge or competition that implies all sorts of risks, sacrifices, and efforts. My family has always accompanied me and shared my dreams and concerns, my illusions, my joys, and my sorrows. For this reason, I have felt that the burden has been less harsh and the struggle less difficult. This small fatherland has accompanied me always, step by step.

My decision to serve my fatherland and fellow human beings has adopted with full awareness of all of its implications, and it was shared by my wife, Ines Guadalupe, and the test of my beloved children. At this time of deep sadness, I feel glad for having accepted the challenge of history, and that is why I am here. However, it is so difficult to believe that there are people who can act like wolves with their fellow humans. It is hard to believe that they can be so dehumanized as not to respect the status of a woman, of a mother, and of an innocent victim. It is hard to admit that these kinds of people exist. It is for this reason that I have insisted so much on the humanization of our society, on the humanization of the conflict, on the humanization of all Salvadorans.

If the promoters of this terrible action, the kidnapping of my daughter, sought to torment a father who is also president of the republic, they have indeed succeeded. However, they have also provoked anxiety in a mother, desperate cries by small children, and the sorrow of a people, as well as shock among civilized nations. If what the kidnappers wanted was to impose a terrible punishment on the president, perhaps I might deserve it, but this is an insult and an offense to the Salvadoran people who elected me.

However. this also involves an inexplicable contradiction, because [words indistinct] know that this government emanates from the people that this is an upright government that has set out to correct historical errors, that seeks to institutionalize justice, and that is struggling to promote common progress among Salvadorans. Certainly at this moment there is a struggle between faith and uncertainty; between hope and despair; between honor and baseness; and between what is valuable and what is vile. I am confident that our faith will keep us from harm and that in this difficult struggle we will succeed, with the Lord's help and that of all Slavadorans of good will, in getting reason to prevail over force, justice over cruelty, and civilization over barbarity and that, at last, our fatherland will win the supreme destiny it deserves.

Actions like the kidnapping of my daughter and of Ana Cecilia, who is with her; the kidnappings of mayors and [word indistinct] employees; the kidnapping and actions against any human being do not reflect the homeland bequeathed by our forefathers, the homeland that we want to build, the noble, clean, just, fraternal, and humane homeland that we want to bequeath to our sons. Such actions reflect antipatriotism, antivalues; they reflect barbarism. That is what we want to change. That is the revolution that the people want. That is what we aim to eradicate, because these are actions that bring shame, depression, and sadness.

Today, as we mark Central America's independence, I want to recall that one of the purest and most unselfish persons of our libertarian movement, the distinguished Father Jose Simeon Canas, a glorious figure of humanity, said: There is no good comparable to freedom or property more [word indistinct] than freedom, because it is the cornerstone of all other things acquired by man. Inspired by the same spirit of those words by the great Central American liberator, I ask all the Salvadoran people, I ask you vehemently to restore the supreme good of freedom to all people. I call on all active forces of this nation to sign a decree ending horror, suffering, and destruction so that peace with justice and liberty can be restored.

People of El Salvador, people of Central America: I hope God will enlighten us on our peace-seeking path, help us eradicate hatred, and help us seek fraternity as a symbol to guide future generations. Thank you. I really thank all of you for having voiced your support in our sorrow. I thank the heads of state and personalitites of Central America, the American continent, and the rest of the world for their solidarity. I thank the political parties, the authorities, and I thank the people. In this terrible moment for me and my family, we have felt and appreciate the immense goodness, affection, and noble feelings in the hearts of all of you who have been on our side during these trying times.

I want to be honest with you: I have never experienced greater sorrow than now, not even during the torture and mistreatment to which I was subjected in 1972 for fighting for my people; not even during the sorrowful moment when I lost my parents, who I loved so much; not even in the most conflictive circumstances have I felt as much grief as I do now when one of my daughters is not with us because she is a victim of the injustice, cruelty, and barbarity of those who kidnapped her.

I offer this sacrifice of my family and myself to honor our forefathers and for the freedom of our people. (sentence as heard) With God's help, with your support, with the encouragement of all our friends and companeros, Salvadoran people: We will not yield. We will continue to tackle problems with courage, honesty, and hope and seek to strengthen our faith each day. We will try to be loyal to the ideals for which we have always fought and for which we have given the best of our lives. We will continue believing that history has a meaning and a reason if it is based on freedom, justice, and peace.

I will continue on the path that I have set myself on, nobody will be able to deter me. I will continue to work for my homeland. I will always struggle to improve the welfare of my people, further democracy, and promote understanding, harmony, justice, and peace among all Salvadoran brothers. To you all: From this monument to our forefathers I say to you heartily: Thank you and God bless you. [applause]

REPORTAGE ON KIDNAPPING OF PRESIDENT'S DAUGHTER

Castillo Speculates on Responsibility

PA132120 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSU in Spanish 1800 GMT 13 Sep

[Report by Carlos Mario Marquez]

[Text] Professor Jose Antonio Pastor (?ridruejos), special representative of the Un Human Rights Commission for El Salvador, met with Foreign Minister Rodolfo Castillo Claramount this morning. In explaining the reasons for the visit of the UN representative, Castillo Claramount said:

[Begin recording] I have presented a note to Pastor (?Ridruejos) who, as we all know, is the UN representative who visits El Salvador every year to review the status of human rights in our country. He is here now for this purpose. He has met with various government and institution officials and other persons.

In view of the very unfortunate development which has affected not only President Duarte, his family, and the government, but all the Salvadoran people, we believe it is appropriate -- in view of his presence in the country -- to present him with a request, taking into consideration his high position and the influence which he undoubtedly has, since he is a delegate of the UN Human Rights Commission. Therefore, we considered it [words indistinct] to take advantage of his visit, without trying -- and these were my words -- to use him or anything of that sort, to make a very respectful request. Appealing to his influence, we asked him to intervene to try to find a solution to the kidnapping of Ines Guadalupe, as well as the kidnappings of mayors and municipal workers. This is what we said in our note. He has read it and told us he was very moved by the incident and that as soon as there is information on those responsible he is willing to mediate to the extent of his capabilities to try to solve the problem quickly and humanely, of course. It has been very satisfactory for the Salvadoran Foreign Ministry to hear this reaction from Pastor (?Ridruejos), who has also offered to analyze this incident and [words indistinct] include it in his report as a typical case of human rights violation.

This is the reason for his presence here this morning. He said that he wanted to make no statements to the press because he believes these could be interpreted by some as having some [word indistinct] or opinions. [end recording]

When asked whether any contact had been made with the Salvadoran insurgency regarding the kidnapping of the president's daughter, the foreign minister said:

[Begin recording] [Castillo] Unfortunately, I am not aware of any contact. This is probably the must cruel phase of this whole process. I do not know if there is a phase that is not cruel, but this is the most cruel because it is one of uncertainty, when no one knows who has her, where she is, or how she is. This creates uncertainty and insecurity. This, of course, is part of the strategy to pressure, hurt, to attempt [word indistinct] or a process [words indistinct].

[Marquez] Could rightist or leftist elements have the daughter of the president?

[Castillo] We are not ruling out any possibility. We cannot do so because that would not be correct. We are viewing all possibilities. We want to maintain the government's stance in the sense that we will blame or place the responsibility on no one until we are sure that the things are as we see them. [end recording]

Castillo Claramount also said that messages of solidarity have been received from around the world.

'Safehouses' Searched; Patrols Increased

PA132059 San Salvador LA PRENSA GRAFICA in Spanish 13 Sep 85 pp 2, 56

[Text] Yesterday the Armed Forces discovered and searched 12 "safehouses" in San Salvador. The authorities seized arms and arrested people suspected of cooperating with subversive forces. Sources have said that the safe houses were discovered in various places in the capital, including residential areas such as San Benito and La Escalona.

An officer said at noon that he knows that the safehouses discovered belonged to the Clara Elizabeth Ramirez Front. The officer was asked if the raids resulted from the kidnapping of President Duarte's daughter -- Mrs Ines Guadalupe Duarte -- and he answered: In a way, yes; but he noted that such searches had been planned for some time.

The officer said that these raids are part of the Armed Forces' counterinsurgency plans because the military intelligence corps knows that the subversive organizations have been infiltrating arms and people into the capital to initiate large-scale urban sabotage activities.

The military source said that the guerrillas have adopted this tactic since they have been displaced by the Army from hiding places in the country's north and east that they believed were impregnable. Regarding arrests, the source did not provide a precise figure, noting that between 30 and 50 people have been captured on suspicion of being subversive elements.

These persons will be questioned to determine what kind of information they have and the nature of their relationships with illegal organizations. It is believed that some of the arrested include chieftains, commanders,messengers, and collectors of logistical and financial aid secured from labor organizations and associations engaged in dubious activities, the military report states.

Regarding the quantity and quality of the arms that have been seized, it has been reported that this information will be provided as soon as an inventory report is prepared. It is believed that this information could be forthcoming today and would be given by a security corps, probably the Treasury Police. In addition to high-caliber rifles, machineguns, pistols, submachineguns, explosives, and ammunition, the government forces also seized radio communication equipment, communist propaganda, Marxist pamphlets, and documents.

It has been reported that the documents are being analyzed to see how important they are and to establish if they deal with future activities in the urban and rural areas. The source said that in order to complement the searches in the capital and its outskirts, the authorities have increased their patrolling of the city's streets and the main and secondary roads.

During most of the day the commanders of all the military barracks in the country met with the Armed Forces staff to evaluate the general situation in the country following the kidnapping of President Duarte's daughter.

In the afternoon it was noted that journalists from throughout the world had arrived in El Salvador to cover the national situation. Preliminary reports indicate that more journalists will be coming to cover current events than came in the past to cover election processes, presidential inaugurations, and other events since 1979.

Leads 'Point to Leftist' Group

PA140024 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSU in Spanish 2106 GMT 13 Sep 85

[News conference by Treasury Police Chief Colonel Reinaldo Golcher "a few minutes ago" with unidentified questioners; place not given -- recorded]

[Excerpts] [Golcher] [Words indistinct] Yesterday, 12 houses were searched in San Salvador.

According to intelligence obtained before the searches, all of these houses belong to the organization called the Popular Liberation Forces, FPL. Some [of the occupants] have already acknowledged their membership in this organization. In addition, some of them form part of the FPL's nationwide intelligence network; others belong to the logistics network; and some belong to the scholarship network, that is, the group in charge of sending members of the organization abroad for training, especially to Nicaragua and Cuba.

Do you have any questions?

[Question] [Words indistinct] any relationship with the [words indistinct] kidnapping?

[Golcher] As I said, this has been the subject of an investigation for some time. Naturally, the type of [word indistinct] which we have just made cannot be separated from the regrettable kidnapping of the president's daughter. The ideal thing would have been to have located her in one of these houses and rescued her.

[Question] Do you believe she is still here?

[Golcher] We cannot fully assure that she is in the metropolitan area or that she has been taken to any of the conflict areas, anywhere in the country. That is very hard. We are waiting for some statement or any claim of responsibility from the subversive groups to be able to analyze the situation more fully.

[Question] [Words indistinct] the FMLN, any leads that the FMLN may be involved in the kidnapping of the president's daughter?

[Golcher] Basically, we cannot rule out any of the five groups within the FMLN. Any one of them could have carried out the kidnapping.

[Question] Has no rightist group been blamed for this action so far?

[Golcher] Truly, all leads, based on the handling of the kidnapping, point to an extreme leftist group.

[Question indistinct]

[Golcher] There is no lead that she may have been in any of those homes.

[Question] Do you believe Duarte's daughter may still be here in El Salvador?

[Golcher] Most likely, yes. In these past few days, since the kidnapping, we have not detected any clandestine flights on which she could have been taken out of the country. Therefore, we believe she is still in Salvadoran territory.

[Question] Is the FBI working on this case with you?

[Golcher] A national commission was formed, with headquarters in the National Guard. In addition to the three security agencies, the following are involved in this case: the investigation commission -- which you already know about -- and other U.S. Government officials who are assisting.

[Question indistinct]

[Golcher] Well, as for public security, throughout the country we have been trying to search particularly all vehicles circulating on the various highways and in the metropolitan area as well.

[Question indistinct]

[Announcer interrupts questioner] These were answers by Col Reinaldo Golcher, Treasury Police chief, on the searches conducted from dawn to noon yesterday, especially in the Escalon neighborhood, which is near the presidential residency, and in other sectors of the capital city.

Contact Reportedly Attempted

PA152113 Buenos Aires REUTER in Spanish 2042 GMT 15 Sep 85

[Text] San Salvador, 15 Sep (REUTER) -- Government sources said today that the kidnappers of President Jose Napoleon Duarte's daughter have tried to establish contact with the government at least once. The sources, who talked only on condition they not be identified said that they still do not know if Ines Guadalupe Duarte Duran's kidnappers belong to the five rebel groups organized under the FMLN, which is fighting the government supported by the United States. Armed men kidnapped 35-year-old Duarte Duran, the oldest of the president's six children, along with a companion in the capital last Tuesday. Culture and Communications Minister Julio Rey Prendes, who is in charge of releasing most of the information on this case, did not deny this; he said only: "You found out what happened, afterwards."

A top-level source told REUTER that the first contact between the kidnappers and the government was established late on Friday, but the communication was cut when a helicopter motor was heard in the background.

The government has said there is reason to believe that the FMLN was responsible for the kidnapping, but the rebel stations which normally claim responsibility for these actions have remained silent. One of Duarte's advisers told REUTER that the government hoped the abductors would not make some kind of public statement, but try to establish private contact to reach an agreement. There were some unconfirmed reports that the kidnappers had demanded the release of important leaders who had been arrested by Duarte's government in exchange for Duarte's daughter.

According to the officials, the government has in detention at least five important guerrilla leaders, including Nidia Diaz, second in command in the Revolutionary Party of Central American Workers (PRTC), and Americo Mauro Araujo, one of the top-level leaders of the Communist Party of El Salvador. An important military official said that if the abductors insist on the release of all the captured rebel leaders, then "Ines will die, because we will never release all of them."

Nevertheless, one of Duarte's advisers said that the government was prepared to negotiate the release of the president's daugher in exchange for Nidia Diaz. Duarte has appointed a commission, comprised of a close adviser, one of the president's sons, and the defense minister, to prepare answers to all possible demands from the kidnappers.

Last year, when the guerrilla forces kidnapped Eduardo Vides, brother of Defense Minister Carlos Eugenio Vides Casanova, secret negotiations between his kidnappers and the Army -- with the church acting as mediator -- led to his release. Weeks later an important guerrila leader was released from the Salvadoran prison of La Esperanza.

Teachers Arrested in Search

PA142130 San Salvador EL DIARIO DE HOY in Spanish 14 Sep 85 pp 1, 39

[Excerpts] Yesterday combined Army units continued to search for Ines Guadalupe Duarte daughter of President Duarte, who was kidnapped on Tuesday afternoon as she arrived at the New San Salvador University, located at South 49th Avenue in this capital, close to the Flor Blanca neighborhood.

Yesterday searches were carried out throughout the day, discovering houses which are reportedly being used by the subversives as safe houses.

Meanwhile, the investigators have continued to interrogate those who witnessed the kidnapping, including some who have given information to help prepare a composite sketch, according to reliable sources.

The arrest of a couple, Pablo Dubon Recinos and Maria Isabel Tores, who work as teachers, was denounced yesterday by the National Association of Salvadoran Teachers, ANDES. According to ANDES the two teachers were dragged from their house Thursday at dawn by armed men who were searching houses at La Biblia neighborhood in this capital.

Recinos is director of Los Andes No 2 Urban School, and his wife works at the Lourdes School; the two schools are located in the capital.

Meanwhile, the Treasury Police reported the arrest of two teachers, but their names were not revealed. It is assumed they are the same teachers reported by ANDES.

Archbishop Condemns All Kidnappings

PA160303 San Salvador Television Educativa in Spanish 1630 GMT 15 Sep 85

[Salvadoran Archbishop Arturo Rivera y Damas homily at the Sistine Cathedral in San Salvador on 15 September -- recorded]

[Excerpt] We must bear in mind the sacrifices of all our forefathers and all the Salvadorans who have struggled and suffered to attain our people's welfare, because we cannot continue to consider independence as a gift derived from something which has already been accomplished. In addition to becoming passive, and resigned to our fate, we would be celebrating the beginning of a process without really becoming aware that we must continue with our efforts. This process and our people's efforts must be aimed at achieving total liberation, and the church wants to contribute to the achievement of this goal. We understand that total liberation is comprised of all the various aspects and dimensions in which man in involved: political freedom, trying to build a just society; economic freedom, seeking to build an equitable society; human freedom, creating a new, free man who chooses his own destiny; and freedom from sin, because we are trying to eradicate injustice among men and their society, opening our hearts to a communion with God and all men.

This is the integral, total liberation we want as people and nations, and it has brought us much suffering. Something new is being created with much suffering and many deaths; the church is here and wants to contribute with its faith. This faith urges us to love all men, even our enemies; this love discards the friend-enemy concept and does not conceive of peace as an absence of war; it does not conceive of peace as an imposed peace, the peace of cemeteries, but as a permanent achievement, the fruit of love and a gift from God.

In this concern, frequent calls will be issued to our national awareness to stop so much violence and seek the roads to a dialogue in order to humanize the conflict. I shall leave the detailed report on this week's events for next Sunday; however, I must point out the most recent case, which has shaken our nation and the world, concerning the kidnapping of the president's eldest daughter, Ines Guadalupe Duarte Duran, and her fellow student, Ana Cecilia Villeda Sosa. As soon as we learned of this sad event, we raised our pleas to God, asking him that such a difficult test have a quick and comforting outcome.

However, our prayers also included all the other brothers who are prisoners for political reasons or because they are victims of a kidnapping -- either for economic or political reasons. While the legal assistance office works for the political prisoners, how could we not pray for the 13 mayors and other officials who are being held prisoner by the guerrilla groups; or for businessman Jose Luis Zablah and many others who -- perhaps due to their humble origin -- have not deserved a newspaper headline? In addition to prayer and work, the church's moral support will join many voices being raised without hesitation to condemn all kidnappings because these are terrorist actions, regardless of the reasons behind each of them.

Above all, we wish to assert our concern for the lack of sensibility which might prevail among us concerning these abominable actions, until we come to the point where daily violence is viewed as a spectacle or a statistic and not as what it really is: disdain for human dignity. We also wish to point out that if this kidnapping has political connotations, it could accentuate the deterioration of the dialogue, which needs not only a good dose of good will but also respect for persons who have nothing to do with the country's problems -- particularly women.

We must be positive and overcome the temptation to treat people as mere objects, as pawns which one can discard at will during a chess game, if we want to embark on the road toward peace. Ines Guadalupe's kidnapping eloquently highlights what must not be done. God willing, this will be the last time we have to deplore such actions. Otherwise, this celebration at the cathedral should encourage all to renew our inner selves, love our brothers, and continue building a much more human way of living. May the Holy Virgin, identified with her people's suffering, be the one to accompany us during our pilgrimage for faith, hope, and the search for a better world. Amen.

RAMIREZ FRONT REBELS ATTACK HONDURAN EMBASSY

PA142227 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSU in Spanish 2145 GMT 14 Sep 85

[Text] Heavily armed men attacked the Honduran Embassy, located in the Escalon neighborhood, West 9th Street and North 89th Avenue, at approximately 1400. Commandos of the Clara Elizabeth Ramirez Urban Front have already claimed responsibility for the attack, stating that the action commemorates Central American independence and rejects the events which took place on 29 August in Colomoncagua, Honduras.

The commandos of the Clara Elizabeth Ramirez Urban Front have also said that the attack was perpetrated to protest the actions ordered by Honduran President Roberto Suazo Cordova on 29 August at the refugee camp in Colomoncagua, Honduras. We will now provide additional information in a report by our colleague Joel Burgos:

[Begin recording] [Burgos] Thank you, Carlos Mario. We have here a member of the [name indistinct] Battalion, who will expand on the information.

[Unidentified officer] Well, the commission we sent has yet to arrive. We are waiting for their arrival. However, I can confirm that the Honduran Embassy has been attacked. [end recording]

That was the information provided by our reporter Joel Burgos. A task force of National Police agents has been sent to the place because apparently some grenades which did not explode are still there.

Remain alert, listeners of Radio Cadena YSU, because we will provide further information. We have also contacted Honduran Embassy sources, and they have reported that there are no casualties to report. In addition, the embassy's installations are intact.

EXPLOSIONS, 'HEAVY' CLASHES REPORTED IN CHINAMECA

PA121436 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSU in Spanish 1400 GMT 13 Sep 85

[Text] This is a last-minute report: Strong explosions were heard throughout last night in Chinameca, local civilian sources reported. The sources added that the area has been without power since 2100 last night. Meanwhile, it was reported from Usulutan Department that over 23 towns in that department are without power.

The Salvadoran guerrillas claim to have inflicted 17 casualties on the Army in various parts of the country. A clandestine radio station reported the guerrillas inflicted four casualties on the Navy in El Zapote, Jucuaran jurisdiction. National Navy sources in El Triunfo Port have denied the report.

Heavy clashes are taking place right now on the highway from San Bartolome Perulapia to Suchitoto near (?Milingo) canton. According to the reports, strong explosions and artillery fire are being heard in the area.

GUATEMALA

GOVERNMENT CALLS FOR END TO WAGE PROTESTS

PA131709 Guatemala City Domestic Service in Spanish 1634 GMT 13 Sep 85

["Press communique" issued by Guatemalan Government on 13 September in Guatemala City]

[Text] The government hereby alerts the population not to support any rally or demonstration that some interested parties could use to promote disorders to damage private property and to harm the people, as has happened lately.

It is hereby reiterated that no meeting or public rally has been authorized and therefore any manifestation of this kind would be in violation of the country's laws and would go against public calm and security; therefore, the authorities have strict orders not to permit them because such demonstrations lead to pillage, as happened recently when unidentified groups dedicated themselves to acts of vandalism and criminal activities. The security forces have been ordered to act according to the circumstances to safeguard the property and security of the people.

Today, the government will issue regulations establishing important salary increases for public employees, based on the state's financial capabilities. The prices on staples will be frozen to benefit lower-income citizens. Therefore, there is no justification for any protest to demand objectives that have already been reached. For this reason, the government urges citizens to remain calm and to cooperate in this way so that the election process may be as successful as all the Guatemalan people want it to be, because this is the best path for the future of the country.

Organizations Suspend Rally

PA131837 Guatemala City Cadena de Emisoras Unidas in Spanish 1720 GMT 13 Sep 85

[Text] The demonstration planned by popular organizations for this afternoon has been suspended.

A few minutes ago, the University Students Association [AEU], the Guatemalan Workers Labor Union [Unsitragua] and other popular organizations decided to call off the demonstrations they had scheduled for this afternoon.

A protest demonstration had also been planned for last Friday, but it, too, was canceled in a mature and serene attitude by the country's popular sectors, who have organized to protest the high cost of living, the flagrant violation of the university's autonomy, and to demand the release of those arrested during last week's riots and demand a wage increase for the working sectors.

These organizations have said that they are not seeking confrontations with the police, but rather specific solutions for the high cost of living. During a visit to this station a few minutes ago, leaders of the popular organizations said that they are not seeking a confrontation with the police, adding: We are seeking specific solutions for the distressing economic situation we are experiencing in Guatemala. We do not want to be labeled gossips, inciters, or the like, one of the leaders said. However, he stressed: The fact that we have canceled the demonstration does not mean that we will not continue our struggle to achieve better salaries for Guatemalans. We also demand a freeze in the price of all staple products, and not merely promises.

The government is to blame for the economic deterioration afflicting Guatemalans, the labor leader who visited our offices said. He added: We will not accept gifts. We will not accept a 15 percent wage increase, because the current government is responsible for the economic deterioration affecting Guatemalans. The government is to be blamed for the decline of our living standards, because it has had an accommodating attitude toward the large capitalists and the greedy producers and merchants. The government has been excessively tolerant with the powerful economic forces, and now it is obliged to give the people a wage increase, the leader stressed, adding: There will be no demonstration this afternoon.

Mejia Announces Wage Increase

PA132309 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2219 GMT 13 Sep 85

[Text] Guatemala City, 13 Sep (ACAN-EFE) -- Guatemalan head of state General Oscar Mejia Victores today announced a general wage increase of 50 quetzales (at par with the U.S. dollar) for all public workers.

In a message broadcast to the nation on radio and television, the Guatemalan head of state announced a series of "emergency" measures to "resolve the economic crisis which is affecting us so strongly." The high ranking military officer said that the wage increase, retroactive to 1 September, will benefit approximately 204,155 public employees. For the state, this wage increase will represent a disbursement of 10.5 million quetzales per month, the head of state added.

Gen Mejia Victores, who took over power following a coup d'etat in 1983, announced a freeze in the price of all basic articles.

The different government sectors carrying out progressive strikes are asking the military government for a 200 percent increase in the wages of the country's working class. A demonstration planned for this afternoon by several unions was suspended shortly after the military regime announced that permission to hold the demonstration had been refused.

The head of state recommended to the private sector that it increase the wages of their workers according to the availability of funds. On 29 August, a series of protests were unleashed throughout Guatemala City because of the high cost of living. These protests resulted in the deaths of seven people and more than 50 others were wounded.

Teachers Reject Increase

PA142110 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2004 GMT 14 Sep 85

[By Luis Marroquin Godoy]

[Excerpt] Guatemala City, 14 Sep (ACAN-EFE) -- Public school teachers today rejected the increase of 50 quetzales (on par with the dollar) a month decreed by the Guatemalan military government as an emergency measure to prevent the continuation of strikes and stoppages.

The de facto regime headed by General Oscar Mejia Victores yesterday announced a general wage increase effective 1 September, but those benefiting from it rejected the government measure saying that it was "too small" and announced that they will continue the strike begun 4 days ago. They also criticized the "insignificant" reduction in the prices of 45 staples as part of plan to freeze prices. "We reject the percentages that the prices of the staples have been reduced and the wage increase decreed by the government because they are not in accord with the social and economic reality of the Guatemalan family," a communique of the National Teachers Council [Consejo Nacional del Magisterio -- CNM] stated.

The CNM, which includes approximately 40,000 teachers of various levels and areas of the country, rejected the increase and decided to continue the strike because none of its demands have been met by the central government.

The teachers are asking for a 200 percent wage increase and the freeze of prices of the products in the family basket to the levels of those in 1950.

They also denied government accusations that this movement seeks to hinder the electoral process and they said that they only seek salaries consistent with the current standard of living.

LABOR LEADER DE LEON RELEASED BY CAPTORS

PA131741 Guatemala City Cadena de Emisoras Unidas in Spanish 1705 GMT 13 Sep 85

[Text] Labor Leader Julio Celso de Leon, whom unidentified, heavily armed men kidnapped 2 nights ago [as heard] at 7th Avenue and 10th Street in Guatemala City's Zone 1, was released by his captors early today. Julio Celso de Leon was a deputy of the Christian Democratic Party during the administration of General Kjell Laugerud Garcia. Various organizations issued statements demanding his release shortly after it took place. De Leon was freed at 11th Avenue and 5th and 6th Streets in Zone 1, near the Colon Movie Theater. He immediately approached the headquarters of the 2d Police Corps to report on his ordeal. De Leon's body showed minor signs of beating, but his condition was generally reported as good. It was learned, however, that he will undergo a thorough medical examination to determine if he suffered internal injuries.

AUTHENTIC CIVIC FRONT FORMED, STATES GOALS

PA130435 Guatemala City EL GRAFICO in Spanish 12 Sep 85 p 5

[Text] The Authentic Civic Front [Frente Civico Autentico] yesterday pointed out that as a new organization it plans to break the country's obsolete political structure. The group states that reactionary sectors have manipulated our political process with the consequent downgrading of the process itself.

"From the beginning we pointed out the importance of the Christian Democratic project implemented by the U.S. Government for Guatemala. We reject this project, and at this very moment call on the Guatemalan people so that together we can prevent another bitter experience for Guatemala, [no closing quotation marks as published], the organization stated.

"This is why we are not surprised that the Christian Democrats, after securing U.S. approval, are plotting with some sector of the Army," the group added. "We ask the council of Army commanders to remain aloof from the political process, to not allow themselves to be manipulated by the Christian Democrats, who are thus planning to attain power. We know very well that a Christian Democratic government would lead us to a war of unforeseen consequences in the Central American region," the group concluded.

HONDURAS

SANDINIST ATTACK LEADS TO MILITARY STATE OF ALERT

Government Denounces Attack

PA132202 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2147 GMT 13 Sep 85

[Text] Tegucigalpa, 13 Sep (ACAN-EFE) -- The Honduran Government today denounced an artillery attack by the Sandinist Army against this country that killed a Honduran soldier and seriously injured eight others.

According to the Honduran Foreign Secretariat, the attack took place at noon today (1900 GMT) in a place known as El Espanolito, Las Vegas municipality, in the southern El Paraiso Department. An officer of the Honduran Armed Forces described the incident as "very serious." The Honduran Foreign Secretariat is preparing a more detailed document on the attack.

President Orders State of Alert

PA140009 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2341 GMT 13 Sep 85

[Text] Tegucigalpa, 13 Sep (ACAN-EFE) -- The Honduran Armed Forces were placed on a state of alert today in the wake of an attack by the Sandinist Army. The attack consisted of mortar and light machinegun fire along a border sector. One Honduran soldier was killed and eight were wounded during the attack.

President Roberto Suazo Cordova, ordered the state of alert in his capacity as commander in chief of the Armed Forces.

Congress Notified

PA140226 Tegucigalpa Domestic Service in Spanish 0124 GMT 14 Sep 85

[Communique from Honduran President Roberto Suazo Cordova to President of National Congress Efrain Bu Giron, dated 13 September]

[Text] Presidency of the Republic
Honduras, Central America
Tegucigalpa, 13 September 1985.
Mr President of National Congress Efrain Bu Giron:

It is my duty to report to the National Congress that at 1000 [1600 GMT] today 13 September, the Sandinist Peoples Army attacked our territory with mortars killing one and wounding eight persons, all Honduran citizens.

In compliance with the powers granted by the Constitution to the President of the Republic in the Article 245, paragraph 4 and 16, and Article 278, precise instructions have been given to our Armed Forces to repel the perverse aggression we have been the victim of and to take all measures necessary for the nations defense.

As the National Congress knows, the UN Charter in Article 51 authorizes the use of the inherent right of legitimate defense and our Constitution in Article 272, orders that our Armed Forces defend the territorial integrity and sovereignty of the Republic.

The Honduran Foreign Affairs Secretariat has issued the corresponding communication to the competent international organizations and to the Contadora Group denouncing this treacherous attack by the Nicaraguan Army. Though the official Note 417-DA of the Foreign Relations Secretariat the latest protest of the Honduran Government has been sent to the Nicaraguan foreign minister for this brutal attack on the Honduran people and its territory.

The executive branch will continue reporting to the National Congress on the latest developments for the constitutional action to be taken in relation to this case.

With proofs of my most distinguished consideration, Roberto Suazo Cordova, President of the Republic.

Foreign Secretariat Communique

PA140228 Tegucigalpa Domestic Serivce in Spanish 0143 GMT 14 Sep 85

[Official communique issued by Foreign Relations Secretariat in Tegucigalpa on 13 September]

[Text] The Foreign Relations Secretariat reports to the public that today, 13 September, at 1000 [1600 GMT] the Sandinist Peoples Army [EPS] launched an attack which, according to preliminary data, caused several deaths and wounded others. Therefore, the Honduran High Military Command, in view of the constant military aggression by the EPS, has ordered a military alert at the border with Nicaragua by land, sea, and air and, exercising the imminent right to legitimate defense, has issued orders to repel any action by the EPS in the national territory.

The land-based military commands subsequently reported Sandinist troop concentrations and continued hostile actions against the national territory. In these circumstances, the Honduran Air Force carried out air defense operations during which it carried out limited actions against artillery emplacements from which these actions originated; and against Sandinist units and formations of Sandinist military helicopters, of which one was shot down.

The Honduran people must remain confident that the government of the Republic and the Honduran Armed Forces remain on the alert for any action that may violate our nation's sovereignty and territorial integrity of our fatherland.

Ambassador to Managua Recalled

PA140223 Tegucigalpa Domestic Service in Spanish 0134 GMT 14 Sep 85

[Text] This is a special bulletin. Considering this morning's events at the Honduran-Nicaraguan border, the Honduran Foreign Secretariat has recalled to Tegucigalpa the Honduran ambassador to Managua Colonel Isidro Tapia Martinez. Ambassador Tapia Martinez is scheduled to arrive in Tegucigalpa in the next few hours and, after proper consultations, he will receive instructions in writing from the nations highest-ranking authorities regarding the situation at the common border.

As the Honduran people already know, this morning the Nicaraguan Sandinist Peoples Army attacked Honduran positions with artillery fire, killing one of our soldiers and seriously wounding eight others. In view of the Sandinist government's unprecedented warmongering stance, our foreign secretariat protested most vigorously to the Managua regime.

Also, the Nicaraguan authorities have been warned that whatever happens as the result of the Sandinists' aggressiveness will be fully the sole responsibility of the Nicaraguan Government, that consciously and constantly seeks to endanger Honduras security and territorial integrity.

Information and Press Office of the Secretariat of the Presidency.

Secretariat Contacts Contadora

PA140244 Tegucigalpa Domestic Service in Spanish 0207 GMT 14 Sep 85

[Text] This is a special bulletin. The Honduran Foreign Secretariat reports to the Honduran people that the Secretariat is permamently in touch with the Contadora and Central American foreign ministers. In this way, the Panamanian, Colombian, Venezuelan, and Mexican foreign ministers have been informed on the events caused by the aggressiveness of Nicaragua's Sandinist government and will get a true, undistorted view of the true causes for the regional tension. Likewise, the Guatemalan, Costa Rican, and Salvadoran foreign ministers will become aware of Nicaragua's irresponsible, expansionist, warmongering stance and Honduras immanent right to defend its integrity and sovereignty.

In addition, the Honduran Foreign Secretariat has reported the current situation to the proper international organizations and representatives of friendly governments in Tegucigalpa. The Honduran Government thus fully meets its responsibility to safeguard our country's image abroad and to show the truth underlying our arguments.

The Honduran people can rest assured that the central government has committed all its abilities, patriotism, and honor in its determined defense of Honduras sacred interest.

Congress Convokes Urgent Meeting

PAL40326 Tegucigalpa Domestic Service in Spanish 0303 GMT 14 Sep 85

[Special communique issued by the Board of Directors of the National Congress on 13 September]

[Text] In view of the recent incidents at the border between Honduras and Nicaragua and in view of the aggression suffered by the homeland, the board of directors of the National Congress urgently convokes all the deputies to a session to be held tomorrow, Saturday, at 1000. In face of the difficult situation experienced by the homeland, it becomes necessary for all the deputies to be present and alert for any decision that may have to be adopted in defense of national sovereignty and integrity.

Suazo Addresses Public

PA140410 Tegucigalpa Domestic Service in Spanish 0336 GMT 14 Sep 85

[Speech by President Roberto Suazo Cordova; place not given -- live]

[Text] Honduran people, I address national public opinion, which is the same as saying all the people of Honduras, to speak of circumstances that are fundamental to the existence and survival of our beloved homeland.

For several years now the Honduran Constitutional Government and our people have been tolerating constant harassment from the Nicaraguan Government. These are not conflicts or incidents between two neighboring states, something that would be natural in a phase of regional conflict such as the one experienced by Central America. It is an attitude of permanent harassment in the form of an aggression against the territorial integrity of Honduras, our national sovereignty, and our democratic institutions by the Nicaraguan Government. Regarding this, I would like to make special reference.

With the same determination that, as democrats, we condemned the dictatorship that offended the dignity of the Nicaraguan people until 1979, we condemn and repudiate the totalitarian regime that today smothers the rights of that brother country and disrespects the rights and guarantees to which they are entitled within the context of the civilized nations of the contemporary world.

Within the framework of relations between the states, or to be more clear, within the framework of the diplomatic relations we have with Nicaragua, we have always tried to resolve difficulties inherent in our geographic proximity with prudence, understanding, and dialogue. At all times we have tried to see that our constant dynamic protests for the aggressions we experience on the eastern border, on the Atlantic coast, and in the area of the Gulf of Fonseca be resolved without great international scandals. Despite this, whenever these border, land, and sea incidents have occurred, we have placed testimony of our strong protest before the Nicaraguan Government. We have also brought this to the attention of international and regional organizations, such as the OAS, and universal organizations, such as the United Nations. At all times we have attempted to act with the necessary prudence to prevent a conflict between two neighboring states, trying to prevent generalizing the conflict, taking into consideration the complexity of the Central American crisis.

We have made a list of documents detailing frequent aggressions by the Nicaraguan Government against Honduran territory and sovereignty. In those documents are included the reasons and causes that have allowed the Nicaraguan Government to act in a permanent provocation against our country without hiding the manifest intention of generating a conflict at the Central American level.

Honduran people, another meeting of the Contadora Group and Central American foreign ministers ended today. For the past 6 months, since the middle of March of this year, the foreign ministers of the nine countries had not met, that is the foreign ministers of the five Central American nations and those of Mexico, Colombia, Panama, and Venezuela. On this date, precisely, a very important meeting at the political foreign ministerial level of the nine countries ended. Yesterday, the Honduran Government, through its foreign secretary, strongly expressed the political will of my government to reach healthy and convenient understandings in the three areas being negotiated: political, security, and economic and social cooperation.

We have placed our best hopes in this meeting of the Contadora Group with the foreign ministers of Central America. I have learned that the foreign ministers have been presented with a new document that we believe includes the purposes and desires of a Central America that can develop with security and cooperation, with social justice and democracy. The Honduran Government will closely study this new document, and with the same spirit of peace and democracy it will express its views within the deadline agreed to in the search for permanent solutions to the regional crisis.

I have made these references because of the circumstances that have occurred today, when our country was seriously attacked by the Nicaraguan Government. This incident clearly demonstrates that the totalitarian government that prevails in the neighboring country has not ceased in its determination to generalize, at the Central American level, an aggressive and expansionist attitude, which the Honduran Government is not prepared to accept. Quite the contrary, it will reject such an attitude strongly and patriotically, because it has to do with aggressions that have been made against our national sovereignty and territorial integrity.

In this way we are giving an adequate response to the aggressions which I have previously referred to with the deep-rooted conviction that we also have the capacity to try to avert a serious situation which could, due to this attitude of the Nicaraguan Government, result in a tragedy for the Central American isthmus.

As president of the Republic and in my capacity as general commander of the Armed Forces, which is assigned to me by the Honduran constitutional system, I have issued precise instructions to our military institution to repel, with full energy, these aggressive attitudes of the Nicaraguan regime. This very day we have addressed the competent international organizations to leave a historical record of the aggression of which we are victims and also of our renewed determination to respond, with full firmness, to these provocations from the totalitarian regime which is today offending the dignity and historical desitny of Central America.

Our Armed Forces are acting in compliance with their highest responsibilities and in line with the fundamental interests of our country. In light of history, we are assuming this responsibility in view of the offense to which we are being subjected. We tell the peoples of America, the democratic governments on this continent, and the international community, with full confidence in our own spiritual strength, that we will not waiver in our efforts at dialogue, but nor will we take any step back when the call to patriotism tells us that we must say "here we are" at any place and in any circumstance.

For this reason, because of our firm conviction that peace must prevail, the constitutional government I head is well disposed to make peaceful coexistence a reality based on democratic affinities.

The Honduran Armed Forces have acted and will continue acting with the full calm required by these crucial times. This action will be an eloquent testimony that the Honduran soldiers and people are united when the time comes to defend the nation's dignity. Thank you very much.

Protest Sent to Nicaragua

PA140457 Tegucigalpa Cadena Audio Video in Spanish 0430 GMT 14 Sep 85

[Note No. 417-DA sent by the Honduran Foreign Secretariat to Nicaraguan Foreign Minister Miguel D'Escoto; date not given]

[Text] Mr Minister:

I must once again address you to inform you of another criminal act carried out by the Sandinist Peoples Army [EPS] in the area known as (El Espanolito), (Las Vegas Arenales), El Paraiso Department.

Today, 13 September, at 1000, the EPS began an attack with mortars that, according to preliminary reports, has resulted in the death of one person and the wounding of eight others. All these people are Honduran citizens.

In presenting before Your Excellency this latest protest from the Honduran Government over the constant acts of aggression carried out by the Sandinist forces against my country, I fulfill my duty in informing you that crimes of this nature cannot remain unpunished since they violate national sovereignty. To protect this national sovereignty, Article 51 of the UN Charter authorizes the right for legal defense.

In the face of the unheard of, increasingly warmongering attitude on the part of the Nicaraguan Government in the last few days, I wish to state that the Honduran Government remains determined to preserve peace between the two countries through the Contadora Group negotiations, but at the same time it declines all responsibility for what may happen as a result of the aggressiveness of the Sandinist government in its attempt to violate the security and territorial integrity of my country.

[Signed] Tomas Arita Valle, acting foreign secretary

Troops Deployed to Border

PA140837 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0755 GMT 14 Sep 85

[By Federico Talavera]

[Excerpt] Panama City, 14 Sep (EFE) -- The Honduran Government has sent 2,000 soldiers to reinforce the border with Nicaragua following the serious incidents that occurred yesterday and that threaten to unleash a political crisis without precedent in Central America. The Honduran Armed Forces were placed in a state of alert after the government denounced an attack with mortars and light machineguns by the Sandinist Peoples Army against a border area. During the attack a Honduran soldier was killed and eight others were wounded.

The alert was ordered by Honduran President Roberto Suazo Cordova as commander in chief of the Honduran Armed Forces.

Officials Brief Diplomats

PA141855 Tegucigalpa Radio America in Spanish 1622 GMT 14 Sep 85

[Meeting between Foreign Secretary Edgardo Paz Barnica; Deputy Foreign Secretary Tomas Arita Valle; and Dr Jorge Ramon Hernandez, foreign secretary adviser and member of the Territorial Boundaries Commission with members of the diplomatic corps accredited in Honduras; at the Foreign Secretariat in Tegucigalpa -- live; broadcast in progress]

[Text] [Paz Barnica] ...never to forget that the fundamental statutes of constitutive charters of the international organizations, either regional or worldwide, consign the right to which I have just referred; that is, the right to legitimate self-defense. We do not want to fight anyone. Our own situation and character are incompatible with warlike confrontations.

However, we do want a stable, solid, and lasting peace. If such a peace, as well as our fervent wish to bolster the democratic institutions, demand a sacrifice on our part, we want you, worthy representatives of the governments of friendly nations, to be as of this moment informed that we shall spare no effort in favor of peace, and we will not hesitate to make the sacrifices required to promote and defend our sovereignty, our territorial integrity, our national anthem, and our symbols.

I am most grateful for your presence here, and I beg Your Excellencies to transmit this respectful message and our greetings to the illustrious governments that you represent, with our devotion and vocation in favor of peace, democracy, security, and international cooperation, expressed in that solidarity that is possible only between nations who share the same ideals.

I shall now give the floor to the deputy foreign minister, who will explain in detail the serious situation we experienced yesterday. Thank you very much.

[Announcer] That was Foreign Minister Dr Edgardo Paz Barnica. Now, Deputy Foreign Minister Tomas Arita Valle will address the diplomatic corps members present.

[Arita Valle] Ambassadors, chiefs of missions, representatives of international organizations.

As you all know, yesterday's tragic incidents began with an incursion and mortar attack at 1000 in the sector known as Las Vegas in El Paraiso Department, which left a tragic and deplorable toll of one person killed and eight wounded -- all Hondurans. In view of the above, and availing -- as noted by the foreign minister -- of Article 51 of the UN Charter, the Government of Honduras, in an act of legitimate self-defense, repelled the attack, after having previously sent numerous protest notes for acts such as those of yesterday. [applause]

So that you will have full knowledge of the details and the reaction of the government of the Republic we are providing you with a number of documents containing two protest notes sent to the Government of Nicaragua yesterday, a note by the president of the Republic informing the national congress of yesterday's incidents, and a folder containing the speech of the president of the Republic to the Honduran people yesterday. Also, the Foreign Ministry officials have informed the various organizations and other American officials of the unfortunate incidents of yesterday. On the above, Dr Jorge Ramon Hernandez will explain to you about the efforts and talks held with officials and representatives of international organizations.

[Announcer] Now, Dr Jorge Ramon Hernandez, adviser of the Honduran foreign secretary and member of the Territorial Boundaries Commission of Honduras, will address the diplomatic corps.

[Hernandez] Distinguished members of the diplomatic corps: I would like to briefly inform you that last night, upon request from the foreign secretary, I had the honor to contact the governments members of the Contadora Group and the Central American governments to inform them of yesterday's incidents.

The primary objective of this communication by the Honduran Government with the governments of Central America and the Contadora Group was to transmit to them the concepts of the message delivered by the president of the Republic to the Honduran people through a nationwide radio and television network. We also want to underline those paragraphs whereby the president of the Republic reaffirms the Honduran Government's political determination to make progress in or to continue the negotiations process underway.

Yesterday, an important meeting of the Contadora and Central American foreign ministers concluded in Panama. One of the commitments assumed therein establishes that bilateral incidents and tensions will not negatively influence the progress of the multilateral negotiations. The Government of Honduras, through its president and the Foreign Ministry, last night honored the commitment made yesterday morning, by expressing our willingness to comply with the deadlines established in the communique issued by the Central American and Contadora foreign ministers for convoking the plenipotentiaries' meeting, and our determination to comply with the deadlines for holding the meeting scheduled to open on 7 October. This position of the Honduran Government clearly indicates our unchanged disposition not to deviate in the search for constructive understanding to overcome the situation that has been unfortunately worsened by the actions committed against our country by the Sandinist People's Army.

I would also like to say that in their initial reactions, the Contadora governments and those of Central America expressed great appreciation for the communication and noted that they highly value the determination of the Honduran Government to honor the commitments made yesterday. This was the information I wanted to give you, along with the request that you pass it on to your illustrious governments.

[Announcer] That was Dr Jorge Ramon Hernandez Alcerro, adviser of the Honduran Foreign Secretariat and member of the Territorial Boundaries Commission. Now Foreign Secretary Dr Edgardo Paz Barnica says goodby to the diplomatic representatives who, with a very few exceptions, attended the meeting this morning at the Honduran Foreign Secretariat.

Congressional Resolution Supports Suazo

PA141921 Tegucigalpa Cadena Audio Video in Spanish 1751 GMT 14 Sep 85

[Resolution submitted by the Congressional board of directors to the Honduran congress in Tegucigalpa on 14 September; read by unidentified speaker -- broadcast in progress]

[Text] ...and of government. Whereas the constitutional president of the republic has extensively informed this national congress about the lamentable events as a result of the constant harassment and the treacherous aggression by the Nicaraguan Army;

Whereas the Honduran Armed Forces were established to defend the territorial integrity and national sovereignty and that in fulfillment of their duty with authentic patriotic zeal they have effectively held back the aggression by the Sandinist People's Army;

Therefore, it has decided:

1. to express our sorrow over the irreparable loss of human lives and the wounding of several Hondurans as a result of the Sandinist aggression.

2. to condemn this new attack on the national territory.

3. to express our solidarity with the constitutional president of the republic and our armed forces, expressing firm and resolute support for the actions to stop the aggression of the Nicaraguan Army.

4. to send this resolution to the proper international organizations and the legislative bodies of the friendly countries, requesting solidarity for the maintenance of peace.

Issued in the Sessions Room of the National Congress in Tegucigalpa on 14 September 1985; [Signed] Jose Efrain Bu Giron, President; Fabio Enrique Prieto Alvarado, secretary; Juan Pablo Urrutia Raudales, secretary

PLH Calls for Unity

PA141859 Tegucigalpa Cadena Audio Video in Spanish 1325 GMT 14 Sep 85

["Special communique" issued by the local Tegucigalpa council of the Liberal Party of Honduras, PLH; read by council spokesman Guillermo Bustillo Lazo; date and place not given -- recorded]

[Text] Dear compatriots, at this moment, when we are listening to the appeal for solidarity over Radio America, on a national network, we feel the same sensation of national unity that we felt when we came out of the stadium after the Honduran team's overwhelming victory on Sunday.

At this moment, when the communists are attacking Honduras, we, as political leaders in the capital, instruct all presidents of liberal councils in the districts and neighborhoods in the capital to be alert to any calls made by the President Roberto Suazo Cordova, the armed forces general commander, and General Walter Lopez Reyes, commander in chief of the armed forces.

We are not asking for a suspension of the political activities; we repeat, we are not asking for a suspension of political activities; on the contrary, we are asking all our leaders to alert Hondurans -- in their communities and anywhere else that they may go in the republic, not just in the capital -- to be ready for any act of aggression that the Nicaraguan Sandino-communists might perpetrate against us. All Hondurans, and liberals in particular, are ready to defend our fatherland. The night is long and Morazan is vigilant! The border is long and the armed forces are alert! Let us support President Dr Roberto Suazo Cordova and our Honduran Armed Forces!

[Signed] Local Liberal Council of Tegucigalpa, Guillermo Bustillo Lazo, President.

Organizations Support Government

PA140827 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0616 GMT 14 Sep 85

[By Armando Cerrato]

[Text] Tegucigalpa, 13 Sep (ACAN-EFE) -- The Honduran Government tonight succeeded in securing the unity of all sectors of the country around its firm determination to repel a Nicaraguan military aggression. This morning Sandinist troops attacked a Honduran military position near the border, killed a soldier, and wounded several others, the Tegucigalpa government has charged.

The action forced a "limited" move by the Honduran Air Force, which attacked Sandinist artillery and troop positions, as well as helicopters, one of which was downed.

The Social Christian General Central Organization of Workers [CGT], the physicians' association, various other professional associations,the Confederation of Honduran Workers, [CTH], secondary and university students fronts, politicians from various parties, and private organizations have expressed their support for the decisions that President Roberto Cordova and the Security Council might make.

The physicians' association, which today suspended a strike of more than a month demanding the approval of a professional statute, was the first to express its support for Suazo Cordova's government. The physicians have indicated that they activated their civil defense committees and teams of specialists in order to meet the Army's vital needs the moment it becomes necessary.

The National Congress will meet tomorrow to discuss the situation, but its Board of Directors tonight described the situation as "dangerous for the Republic" and asked deputies to be ready to make any decision to defend the country.

The CGT said: "The Managua totalitarian regime has mistaken the way of the revolution and seeks expansionism to justify its existence before its Soviet masters."

The CTH put all its resources at the disposal of the Army and the Armed Forces.

Meanwhile, in the communities at the border with Nicaragua, the commemoration of the 164th anniversary of Central America's independence from Spain, to be held through 15 September, has been suspended. Instead, vigilance and civil defense committees have been activated, and the police have initiated intense night patrolling. They urge all citizens to carry their identification papers to prevent sabotage and fifth column actions in the case of an armed attack against the national territory.

In Tegucigalpa, however, people remain calm despite the fact that all the details of today's military incidents were broadcast by all radio stations.

5 NICARAGUAN YOUTHS HIJACK CESSNA TO TEGUCIGALPA

PA132245 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2202 GMT 13 Sep 85

[Text] Tegucigalpa, 13 Sep (ACAN-EFE) -- Five Nicaraguan youths, two women and three men, forced the pilot of a small plane to take them to Honduras. The plane, a Cessna 310, registration number ynfwa, landed in Tegucigalpa's airport at 1430 (1830 GMT) escorted by two jet fighters.

According to official reports, the plane was spotted the moment it entered Honduran airspace, by the military radar station, which immediately alerted a military base which dispatched the jet fighters. The Air Force authorities kept the six persons inside the plane, who were shouting at the Honduran newsmen to tell them where they were. They also shouted that they had forced the pilot to change the course of the plane with a small razor blade and a piece of rope.

The plane was enroute from the Sandino airport in Managua to Corn Island on the Atlantic coast of Nicaragua.

The names of the hijackers, who are at the Hernan Acosta Mejia Air Force base in Tegucigalpa, where they will definitely be questioned by the authorities, have not been disclosed.

NICARAGUA

REPORTAGE ON INCIDENTS ALONG HONDURAN BORDER

EPS Spokesman Denies Attack

PA140317 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0300 GMT 14 Sep 85

[Text] The Honduran Government today accused Nicaragua of alleged attacks against its territory in the area known as (El Espanolito), (Las Vegas de Arenales) jurisdiction, El Paraiso Department. A spokesman for the Defense Ministry today denied that the Sandinist Peoples Army [EPS] had carried out an attack against Honduran territory. The Honduran Government today recalled its ambassador to Nicaragua, Colonel Isidro Tapia Martinez, for alleged consultations. Meanwhile, Honduran President Roberto Suazo Cordova today decreed the state of alert of the land, air, and sea forces after accusing Nicaragua of an attack on his territory.

'Warmongering Campaign' Charged

PA140400 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0300 GMT 14 Sep 85

[Text] The Honduran Government has summoned that country's National Congress to a permanent session, and has unleashed a warmongering campaign against Nicaragua accusing us of being aggressors. Our comrade reporter Pablo Sandria has this report for us on the subject.

[Begin Sandria recording] We want to report to "Revolution" newscast listeners on the warlike atmosphere that the Honduran Government is currently creating among the people of our brother nation Honduras. Using an alleged attack, the Honduran Government has just, in fact, summoned the Honduran National Congress to an urgent meeting to tell the Congress that it must be on the alert for any decision that may be taken. Right now Honduras is experiencing a virulent and sirring campaign against our country. Everything seems to indicate that this is a menuver to hamper the Contadora Groups peace process which today, in fact, set the definitive date to sign the peace treaty.

In this climate of war and unrest which Honduras is experiencing, and which seeks to psychologically predispose the Honduran people against our country, Honduran President Roberto Suazo Cordova is scheduled to speak in a few minutes.

Here ends this report. We are monitoring what is taking place in Honduras where, we repeat, a violent campaign was unleashed since late this afternoon. A national radio and television network was established to announce the attack and insist that Nicaragua is an aggressor country. [end recording]

President Ortega Issues Communique

PA140648 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0615 GMT 14 Sep 85

[Communique issued by President Commander of the Revolution Daniel Ortega Saavedra in Managua on 13 September; read by Manuel Espinoza Henriquez, information and press director of the presidency]

[Text] The people and Government of Nicaragua denounce before the international community the serious situation created by the policy of the United States in the region which threatens, at this moment, a confrontation of incalculable consequences.

The mercenary groups, directed by the U.S. Government, who have their camps in Honduran and Costa Rican territory, today, 13 September, have carried out new aggressive actions against Nicaragua in an attempt to provoke a confrontation among Central American governments that would involve the participation of the U.S. Government and its troops in alleged support for said governments. In this manner, the U.S. Government would find the way to launch a direct action aimed at destroying the Sandinist peoples revolution.

In accordance with these aggressive plans, this morning a group of approximately 800 counterrevolutionaries based in the area of Las Vegas, El Paraiso Department, [illegible] Honduras, were attempting an invasion through the area of El Rosario, at the mouth of the Poteca River, Nicaragua, with the support of Honduran Army troops and the Honduran Air Force. The Sandinist Peoples Army [EPS] ground forces and airborne troops proceeded to repel the invading action. Fighting was reported until the afternoon hours. At 1441, Honduran Air Force F-86 U.S.-made combat planes, violating Nicaraguan air space and territory, launched a criminal attack against our ground and airborne troops. This attack was repelled by the EPS.

Today at 1430, a Nicaraguan airplane hijacked by air pirates landed at Toncontin Airport in Honduras. This is another act of the terrorism promoted by the U.S. Government and enccuraged by the Honduran Government that, in open violation of the struggle being waged around the world against air terrorism, presented in a radio and television network four people who were said to have hijacked the Nicaraguan plane.

Also today, at 1440, mercenaries in the service of the U.S. Government attacked the Penas Blancas border post in Nicaragua from Costa Rican territory with 81-mm mortar fire. Eight of the rockets fired fell 200 meters from the Nicaraguan installations on the highway.

All these aggressive actions have been accompanied by speeches and threatening notes from the Honduran Government that, in this manner, lends itself as an instrument to call on the criminal and interventionist action of the U.S. Government against the people and Government of Nicaragua.

Once again, the Nicaraguan Government appeals to the Honduran Government to cease its open support for the CIA's mercenary forces, to dismantle the camps that the CIA's mercenary forces have in Las Vegas and other places in Honduran territory on the border with Nicaragua and not to yield to the U.S. Government's policy of blackmail and pressure on the Honduran Government to use that country as a springboard, not only for aggression through the CIA's mercenary forces, but for the U.S. troops direct action against Nicaragua. The Nicaraguan Government appeals to the Honduran Government to take practical steps in accordance with the latters statements for peace and to support the Contadora Group's peace efforts. The Nicaraguan Government invites the Honduran military and civilian authorities to hold an urgent meeting -- under the auspices of Contadora -- in order to contain what could be a conflagration that would only bring about grief, death, and sacrifice for the Central American peoples.

As we commemorate the 164th anniversary of the Central American countries independence and the 129th anniversary of the defeat of the Yankee intervention in Central America, the enemy is the same, but peace is within the reach of the worthy, patriotic, independent, and Central American-oriented stance that the regions peoples demand from their leaders.

Managua, 13 September 1985

[Signed] Daniel Ortega Saavedra, president of the Republic

Victorious Nicaragua neither sells itself nor surrenders.

Suazo's Comments Noted

PA140703 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0628 GMT 14 Sep 85

[Text] From the press department's teletype room comes a report from Tegucigalpa: Honduran President Roberto Suazo Cordova said tonight that his government repelled a Nicaraguan aggression.

In keeping with the U.S. war against our country, the Honduran president reported that the Honduran Air Force, in a limited defense action, attacked a concentration of artillery and helicopters of the Sandinist Peoples Army in our territory. The Honduran head of state said, during an address over a radio and television network, that the Armed Forces are thus giving an appropriate response to what he calls a perverse aggression, although the border between the two countries have not been violated.

Another dispatch states that the Honduran Government last night got the support of all sectors in the country regarding his decision to repel... [announcer changes thought] the idea persists in the Honduran Government to instill in the minds of Hondurans and Central Americans that Nicaragua is attacking Honduras militarily.

Dispatches are repeating themselves. The companero president of the Republic, Commander of the Revolution Daniel Ortega Saavedra, just said that all this is in keeping with the U.S. strategy to destroy the new life that was born in this country.

President Views Escalation

PA141731 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 1607 GMT 14 Sept 85

[Speech by President Daniel Ortega Saavedra at ceremony of students at the Plaza of the Revolution in Managua to mark the 164th anniversary of Nicaragua's independence from Spain and the 129th anniversary of the San Jacinto Battle -- live]

[Text] Before taking the oath [of the students] and before the beginning of the parade — I am sure that it will be a very orderly parade just as the various schools have been marching on Bolivar Avenue -- we want to refer to the very grave situation that the Honduran Government has been creating against Nicaragua since yesterday.

As we denounced yesterday, in a new phase of escalation, the Honduran Air Force and troops of the Honduran Army have been participating in support of the mercenary forces activities, which, during these days of the fatherland's anniversaries, have planned a new criminal action against our people. They have concentrated mercenary forces, 800 mercenaries, in the military base that they have on Honduran territory in a place known as Las Vegas, a few kilometers from our territory. They also have 1,500 mercenaries concentrated on the military base known as La Lodosa, a few kilometers from Nicaraguan territory. It is a military base located on Honduran territory.

When part of those forces tried to enter our territory, they clashed with the defense of our Army. The Honduran Army has gotten involved in actions against the Sandinist Army. Battles were waged yesterday against the Honduran Air Force which has violated our territory, attacking our Army's positions and also our helicopters.

This was even admitted last night by the Honduran Government on a radio and television network. They admitted that they had attacked our forces on Nicaraguan territory. In the radio and television network yesterday, they received and presented as heroes four mercenaries who hijacked a civilian plane and took it to Honduras. They thus exalted air piracy and air terrorism that has been so condemned and repudiated in the world.

These actions are not acts that stem from the will of the Honduran Government. Instead, they are imposed by the U.S. Government which wants to once and for all end the Contradora peace efforts and which also wants to disregard with these escalations the efforts that Nicaragua is carrying out in the International Court of Justice to ensure that the international juridical order will be respected and that the United States will stop acting like a terrorist.

Last night, the Honduran President urgently convoked the Honduran Congress for 1000 today. In other words, we suppose that the representatives of the various Honduran political parties in the Honduran Congress are meeting or are about to meet.

We have information that at this time, the Honduran Air Force is concentrating to launch new attacks on our territory, new air attacks against our territory. The Nicaraguan people and Nicaraguan Government reject this aggressive and terrorist policy that the United States is fostering from Honduras. The Nicaraguan people and their Army are also ready to repel, combat, defeat, and expel any foreign aggression. [applause] We have said and repeated that we want peace with all the world's peoples, that we want peace with the Honduran Government because the Honduran people are the brothers of the Nicaraguan people and are therefore not the enemies of the Nicaraguan people.

We have said we want peace with all the Central American peoples and that is why we accepted the peace document presented by Contadora on 7 September. That is why we continue supporting the Contadora peace efforts. That is why we are at the International Court of Justice, suing the United States for being a terrorist and for promoting the shedding of blood in Central America and for promoting confrontation between sister peoples and governments that should be friends in Central America.

Because we want peace, we appeal to the prudence of the Honduran Government. We ask the Honduran president and the high-ranking military leaders not to get involved in warlike escalation and not to have hopes that, by counting on the participation of the Yankee troops, they will liquidate Nicaragua. An attack on Nicaragua would mean an attack on Central America. Setting Nicaragua on fire, would mean setting Central America, Latin America, and even the United States on fire. Let the U.S. rulers realize this and advise the Honduran rulers well so that they will reject this warmongering and agressive policy.

Nicaragua formally invites the Honduran president to meet with us in Tejucigalpa or Managua or in any Latin American country so that this confrontation will not continue, so that the war will not continue to be escalated, so that we will not let ourselves be led by the policy of those who want to divide Central America. The last century and this historic date that we commemorate today remind us of how bad Central Americans who were born in Nicaragua brought in the Yankee interventionists and how much it cost us Central Americans to expel the Yankees. Today there is an attempt to repeat history. That is a path that does not benefit our peoples.

Our appeal, therefore, to the Government of Honduras, the Honduran Armed Forces, and mainly to the U.S. Government, which has 12,000 soldiers in Honduran territory, occupying that Central American country, is to stop the terrorist escalation, to accept the dialogue promoted by Nicaragua, and to effectively support Contadora, because that way we would actually be rallying for peace and stirring real hopes to achieve peace in Central America.

Before the start of the parade, let us raise our hands: on behalf of the workers and peasants, fighters of the people, who in the Battle of San Jacinto on 14 September 1856 led by General Jose Dolores Estrada defeated the Yankee invaders in defense of our sovereignty and nationality; on behalf of the popular fighters who led by General Benjamin Zeledon fought in 1912 against the Yankee occupation troops in [name indistinct], giving an example of courage and patriotic union; on behalf of the army that defended Nicaragua's national sovereignty formed by peasants, workers, and craftsmen led by Sandino and that from Nicaragua's mountains rejected during 6 years the Yankee occupation and expelled the invaders; on behalf of Rigoberto Lopez Perez and Carlos Fonseca, national heroes in the struggle against the Somozist dictatorship and the U.S. occupation; on behalf of all the heroic combatants that in this new national war we are waging against the mercenary intervention have defended with their blood, example, and sacrifice Nicaragua's sovereignty and the people's right to their free and independent revolution, do you young students of Nicaragua promise to continue the example embodied by this entire tradition of struggle in defense of the nationality, sovereignty, and the revolution? [shouts of: "yes!"] If you do so, then let the fatherland and its heroes recognize this; if you do not, let them demand it. Free fatherland [shouts of: "or death!"]

D'ESCOTO VIEWS RESULTS OF CONTADORA MEETING

PA150642 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0234 GMT 14 Sep 85

[News conference held by Father Miguel D'Escoto Brockman, minister of foreign affairs, at the Augusto Cesar Sandino International Airport in Managua; questioners not identified -- live]

[Text] [D'Escoto] We have just arrived from Panama. The first foreign ministers meeting to take place in Panama in a year has just concluded. This is the first time the foreign ministers have met since our meeting in Brasilia on the occasion of the presidential inauguration there.

I would say that this was a good and positive meeting. The Contadora Group presented a new proposal for peace and cooperation in Central America. Deadlines have been set for the proposals to be considered. A 3-week deadline has been set for the states of the region to analyze everything and to organize delegations with plenipotentiaries who will be attending meetings beginning 7 October. These meetings will last for no longer than 45 days. This means that it is expected that by 20 November the Central American states should have reached an agreement on three basic points of the proposed Contadora act. There is the point on the arms race, the point on foreign military maneuvers in the region, and the point on verification and control mechanisms regarding compliance with the agreements.

This is what is stated in the communique that has been issued. If you have not received it yet, you will be receiving it soon.

All we can say is that we attended the Contadora meeting -- as we had many others -- always ready to help in the search for peace in Central America. You will recall that on 7 September of last year, Contadora submitted a proposal for peace and security in Central America. It had been said that the proposal was not subject to negotiation, only susceptible to some finishing touches; that is, nothing substantial.

Since that document was submitted practically as an ultimatum, which would only be susceptible to some changes of form, Nicaragua made a great sacrifice for the sake of peace and accepted the Contadora peace proposal. It was the only country to accept it. Guatemala later said it would also endorse it, but Nicaragua was the only one to accept it officially as submitted by Contadora.

You will remember that the United States did everything possible to block its endorsement, and it succeeded with the aid of Honduras, El Salvador, and Costa Rica to avoid its endorsement and introduce through these three countries, according to U.S. spokesmen themselves, the changes the United States considered beneficial to its imperial interests. Now, 1 year later, Contadora submits a new proposal, which we have just received and which we will now study carefully. Thank you.

[Question -- in English] [words indistinct] That this morning Nicaraguan soldiers crossed into Honduran territory in the place of Espanolas?

[D'Escoto in English] The communique has [words indistinct]

[Question] Father, Mr Elliot Abrams today accused Nicaragua of interfering in El Salvador, Honduras, and Costa Rica, thus leading to the actions for which the Sandinist government is now accused.

He also accused Foreign Minister Miguel D'Escoto of having lied in his sworn statement before the International Court of Justice, denying that Nicaragua is interfering in its neighboring countries. Can you comment on this?

[D'Escoto] I do not believe it is worthwhile to comment on every strange idea that comes up in the U.S. people's minds. The whole world knows that it is a country in total moral bankruptcy, without the least bit of credibility; that it is a country that refused to appear before the International Court of Justice because it knows it is guilty of the crimes and violations of international law; that it is a fugitive of the law. In order to counter its poor image, resulting from its bad behavior, the United States now tries to accuse Nicaragua. The United States has no moral authority. Besides, it is clear to everyone why it now makes such irresponsible attacks. I do not believe it is worthwhile for my government to go into further details.

[Question] Thank you, Father Miguel D'Escoto Brockman. You have just listened to the Nicaraguan foreign minister, Father Miguel D'Escoto Brockman, on his arrival at the Augusto Cesar Sandino International Airport after having participated in the Contadora Group meeting in Panama.

CASTRO SENDS INDEPENDENCE DAY MESSAGE

PA152143 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1300 GMT 15 Sep 85

[Text] The support and cooperation of the people and Government of Cuba for Nicaragua were once again reiterated by President Fidel Castro Ruz in a message of fraternal congratulations addressed to his counterpart, Commander of the Revolution Daniel Ortega Saavedra, on the occasion of the 164th anniversary of our country's independence.

Fidel stated that the brotherhood between the peoples of Cuba and Nicaragua is based on the historical struggle against the same common enemies of the peoples: colonialism, neocolonialism, imperialism, exploitation, misery, backwardness, and economic dependency. This fraternal brotherhood, the Cuban leader said, has further strengthened in the common and united struggle to build a more prosperous future for our peoples. Fidel stressed that today Nicaragua not only faces the huge task of overcoming the critical stage of underdevelopment due to centuries of exploitation, but it does so amid the political, military, and economic aggressiveness of the U.S. Government, which is attempting to turn back history and reverse the Nicaraguan revolutionary process.

But just as our Jose Marti said: When people begin a revolution they do not stop until it has been crowned, Fidel Castro Ruz stressed in his message to Commander Daniel Ortega Saavedra.

REPORTAGE ON AREA YOUTH FOREIGN DEBT MEETING

Delegates Speak

PA130459 Havana International Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 12 Sep 85

[Report by Barbara Bethancourt from Palace of Conventions in Havana -- recorded]

[Text] In an evident display of our America's solidarity with Nicaragua, this morning's strongest ovation was received by Pedro Hurtado, national coordinator of the 19 July Sandinist Youth. During his speech Hurtado stressed the heavy spending his country is forced to make because of the constant attacks by the bands of former Somoza guardsmen and mercenaries who are trained and paid by the CIA and the U.S. Pentagon. Hurtado reiterated that the people of America should pay nothing because they owe nothing.

The delegates who have already spoken at the Latin American Youth and Student Dialogue on the Foreign Debt, sponsored by the Union of Young Communists, have recognized the broad and democratic spirit of the meeting. We must take into consideration the fact that representatives of approximately 250 organizations of the most varied political and ideological tendencies are present and this continental forum is open to all of them. They will all express their views, because if the problem of the foreign debt is one shared by all, then its solution must also be a joint one.

Some representatives have asked Cuba to organize other meetings to discuss other vital matters like the struggle against drug traffic, human rights, and other problems that need urgent solution in Latin America. In their speeches they have all admitted that despite political and ideological differences, this is a moment when the people's of our America must seek what unites them. Only in this manner can the day of the Americas that Bolivar dreamt of, and for which Marti and all our illustrious men dreamt and struggled for, became a reality.

Another aspect of this meeting that cannot be overlooked is the presence of Fidel Castro at the work sessions. According to all the delegates we have talked to, Castro's presence places more importance on the dialogue and stimulates them in their struggle for a solution to the foreign debt.

Young Workers Leader Comments

FL131546 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1403 GMT 13 Sep 85

[Text] Our countries's dependency situation, which is characterized by the foreign debt, is mainly burdening workers who are being exploited in most of the countries in our continent. This was said by Antonio de Paula, coordinator of the international Young Christian Workers organization, who is in Cuba participating in the Youth and Student Dialogue on Latin American-Caribbean Foreign Debt being held in Havana.

Antonio de Paula added that our countries' debt problem is another exploitation mechanism for Latin American and Caribbean workers. The leader of the International Young Christian Workers organization said this continent's young workers have to acknowledge the need for our countries to unite.

More Comments; Castro Attends

FL131932 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 13 Sep 85

[Text] Youth can and should unite against the foreign debt. At present, unity is the first and only solution. This is the common idea of the morning session's speakers at the Youth and Student Dialogue on Latin America-Caribbean Foreign Debt which, as during previous days is being attended by our Commander in Chief Fidel Castro.

The participants of the meeting held at the Palace of Conventions were moved by Amanda Davila Torres, the Bolivian students' representative, who censured her government's position of its intention of paying the debt. Youth have called that decision a Pinochet blow because of its resemblance to the policy adopted by Chile's dictator, said the speaker.

[Word indistinct] Oporte from Uruguay said: [Begin recording] Today we see that the foreign debt holds us together, unites us all, from international confederations, from different organs, to our governments. [end recording] He also urged all Latin American countries to form part of the Cartagena Group and called for a Latin American presidents summit meeting. During this morning, representatives from Uruguay, Dominican Republic, Jamaica, Mexico, and many other countries totaling 14, have addressed the audience. This evening, the participants will visit Havana's Committees for the Defense of the Revolution.

Brazilian, Panamanian, Others Speak

FL132158 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2033 GMT 13 Sep 85

[Text] Julio Cesar Requena from Brazil has said at the Latin American-Caribbean Youth and Student Foreign Debt Dialogue that we must consider problems rationally. He indicated that the region's government should not pay its foreign debt because if they did, our countries would suffer extreme poverty, unemployment, and the greatest budget shortage in history.

(Dibimo) Escobar, member of Panama's Student Federation, said each year, his fellow Panamanians have to pay around $400.00 for foreign debt service payments. He pointed out that Panama has indirectly financed the U.S. Navy and other Yankee forces and that this situation should not continue. He called the audience to take the flag of our America's guiding country, Cuba, to face imperialists with courage and dignity.

Clara Lopez, economist with ties with Colombia's former Alfonso Lopez Michelsen's government, analysed our continent's foreign debt situation and asserted that it will kill Latin American countries. She discussed the characteristics of a new international economic order and supported Peruvian President Alan Garcia's position on paying 10 percent of exports.

Denis Thomas from Granada also spoke at the Latin American-Caribbean Youth and Student Foreign Debt Dialogue being held in Havana. He said Fidel's views on the foreign debt are brilliant. Dennis Thomas gave an overview of the choking effects of the foreign debt our continent is carrying which commits the youths' future.

Castro Converses With Delegates

FL140120 Havana Television Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 14 Sep 85

[Excerpt] Shortly before the beginning of this afternoon's session [of the Latin American and Caribbean Youth and Student Dialogue on the Foreign Debt], Commander in Chief Fidel Castro conversed with the participants.

[Begin recording] Our debt, as the specialists have said, has been renegotiated for a period of many years [words indistinct] only an accounting game, without interest -- we achieved the first day -- but as a blockaded country we are in a hurry. We negotiated a fair price for our products, we suggested a price index for our imports and our products. [words indistinct]. If what we have achieved with the socialist countries were achieved in the relations between the Third World and the Western World, the problem would be solved, because they would have the new order, and the problem of the debt would be solved. [end recording]

ECUADOR

FEBRES CORDERO CONDEMNS INES DUARTE'S KIDNAPPING

PA131539 Paris AFP in Spanish 0158 GMT 13 Sep 85

[Text] Quito, 12 Sep (AFP) -- Ecuadoran President Leon Febres Cordero has condemned the horrendous kidnapping of Ines Guadalupe Duarte, daughter of Salvadoran President Jose Napoleon Duarte. In a message released today, Febres Cordero expressed hope that the criminal action will have an honorable outcome, and he rejected the acts of violence committed by individuals who try, through perverse means, to disrupt peace in our countries and to destroy the democratic institutions in Latin America.

PANAMA

FOREIGN MINISTRY COMMUNIQUE ON DUARTE KIDNAPPING

PA150922 Panama City EXTRA in Spanish 14 Sep 85 p 4

[Press communique issued by the Foreign Ministry in Panama City, dated 11 September]

[Text] When the Panamanian Foreign Ministry learned of the kidnapping of Mrs Ines Guadalupe Duarte Duran, daughter of His Excellency Jose Napoleon Duarte, president of El Salvador, it condemned this loathsome action and shared the widespread sense of outrage that this action aroused in all civilized circles. The spirit of Christian brotherhood cannot tolerate, whether in times of peace or war, the use of acts of individual or stat terrorism as the means to settle political differences. On behalf of the government and people of our nation, the Panamanian Foreign Ministry expresses to the Salvadoran president and his honorable family that it shares the sorrow which is afflicting them, and hopes that reason will enlighten the minds, and that charity will fill the hearts of the kidnappers so they will return Mrs Duarte Duran to her home in good physical, spiritual, moral conditions.

Jorge Abadia Arias, foreign minister

PERU

ARMED FORCES COMMANDER RESIGNS UPON GARCIA REQUEST

PA160511 Paris AFP in Spanish 0457 GMT 16 Sep 85

[Text] Lima, 15 Sept (AFP) -- Air Force General Cesar Enrico Praeli, chief of the Armed Forces Joint Command in Peru, presented his resignation tonight upon request from President Alan Garcia, it was learned unofficially during a council of ministers meeting which is taking place tonight at the Government Palace. It was also learned that the Government house's press secretariat will issue an official communique on this concern tonight. The military commander's resignation is linked with the 72-hour deadline given by the head of state to the Armed Forces Joint Command to report on the discovery of seven corpses in a common grave in the convulsed zone of Ayacucho, in an action attributed to illegal executions by troops that are fighting terrorism. The deadline expired tonight. The joint command has also been given a 7-day deadline, since last Friday, to clarify the massacre of 69 peasants in the town of Accomarca Ayacucho, which some survivors attributed to uniformed troops.